

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)
Copyright, 1912 by the Proprietor.

April 10th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 65; Humidity...94, 77.

April 10th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 75, p.m. 74; Humidity...87, 80.

No. 8767

號四廿月二年子壬

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1912

四拜禮 號一十月四英港香

888 SEE ANNUUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.	TELEGRAMS.
CHINA IN TRANSITION.	HOME RULE.	COAL CRISIS.	IMPERIAL TRADE.	TURKEY'S NAVY.	HOME POLITICS.	EGYPTIAN ARMY.
THE LOAN QUESTION.	NOTABLE VOLUME.	CASES OF VIOLENCE.	THE ROYAL COMMISSION.	CHANGE OF ADVISER.	MEMBER RESIGNS.	"TIMES" VIEW.
(Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, April 11, 9.35 a.m. President Yuan Shih-kai is showing anxiety to arrive at terms with the international bankers, who demand foreign supervision of the spending of the money lent.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 5.15 p.m. Hailing the introduction of the Home Rule Bill the Unionists' Organisation have published a book of 350 pages containing special articles by leaders and others who have made a study of Home Rule. The book deals with every aspect of the question, including the financial, military, naval and religious. The fact is emphasised that the Unionist policy is not merely a policy of hostility to Home Rule, but a constructive policy for the regeneration of Ireland.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 8.45 p.m. Since the order to return to work was issued there have been various sporadic cases of actual or threatened violence, by irreconcilables. The 16th Lancers were despatched to-day to Wigan owing to the aggressive attitude of the irreconcilables who intimidate miners who have returned to work.—Reuter.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 4.20 p.m. The members of the Royal Commission to enquire into the trade and resources of the Empire meet in London shortly to arrange the details of work and order of the visits to the different Colonies. It is expected that Australia will first be visited. The tour will occupy about three years and a report will then be prepared probably in London. The Imperial and Colonial Governments will share the expenses.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, April 11, 7 a.m. Rear-Admiral A. H. Limpus succeeds Rear-Admiral H. P. Williams as naval adviser of Turkey.—Reuter.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, April 11, 7 a.m. Major J. A. Morrison, Conservative member for East Nottingham, has resigned his seat.—Reuter.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, April 11, 12.55 a.m. The "Times" is publishing a series of articles upon the British army in Egypt. It praises in the highest terms General Sir John Maxwell's able leadership, the keenness of the officers, and the splendid training and vigour of the men. It is strongly of opinion, however, that the present strength of the Army of occupation is dangerously low and especially in view of possibilities arising from the Turco-Italian war. It urges that when troops are withdrawn from South Africa, they should be sent to Egypt, which is incomparable as a training ground, healthy for the British, and unexpensive.—Reuter.
MONGOLIA IN ARMS.		BOOM ANTICIPATED.	SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.	BRITAIN'S NAVY.	JACK JOHNSON.	CANTON NEWS.
The Mongolians are preparing for hostilities.		London, April 10, 5.15 a.m. The price of coal has fallen two shillings per ton, but high prices are expected to rule for some time, owing to the necessity for repairs to the pits, the congestion at the railways and the difficulties of delivery, the manufacturing centres anticipate a boom in trade for a considerable time after the pits have been reopened. As a permanent effect of the strike, it is expected there will be greater co-operation between the railways, and possibly the non-restoration of rains which were previously run at a loss, but the withdrawal of which has hitherto been impossible.	The scope of the enquiry and the components of the Commission remain as they were decided upon at last year's conference, when India and the Crown Colonies were not represented, and as far as is known there have been no modifications in these respects.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, April 11, 7 a.m. It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Hodworth Mox succeeds Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and that Admiral Sir A. B. Milne succeeds Admiral Sir Edmund Poe as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet.—Reuter.	[Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 3.25 p.m. The Forfarshire Grand Lodge has declared the initiation of Jack Johnson, the pugilist, by the F. & K. Lodge of Dundee, void, the meeting being illegal. The Grand Lodge has ordered the return of the fees by the Lodge and the Master and three Past Masters have been required to show cause why they should not be suspended.	(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.) Canton, April 10. The Central Government, some time ago, issued script for a national loan for \$100,000,000 for circulation throughout the united provinces, and some of the bonds reached Canton, where they are being placed on the market. The loan which will be repaid in six years is paying interest at the rate of 8.1-2 per cent. per annum. Hereafter provincial governments will not be allowed to raise loans to the prejudice of national issues. The Chinese residents in French Indo-China have contributed over \$2,400 towards the military expenditure of the Canton Government and have sent the money to a firm in Hongkong, who in turn will remit it to its proper destination. Commander Ng Cheung-tat, who was recently despatched to Swatow to maintain order there, has sent a representative to attend on the foreign consuls with a request for the withdrawal of foreign troops and cruisers. The consular body have been assured that the presence of Ng Cheung-tat will ensure the preservation of the peace, and the latter is of the opinion that the presence of foreign troops and warships is entirely unnecessary and not conducive to peace between China and the Powers. The findings of the court in the case of Chan Ting-heung, the editor who was shot for sedition, was to the effect that he was a professional gambler, and that he always incited people to go to law unnecessarily, and those grounds in addition to others they found sufficient to sentence him to death. The press generally condemn the punishment as being too severe. One journal urges that according to Chinese law, and also that of foreign nations, an editor could not be sentenced to death for sedition. The editorial further remarks that a fine would meet the case, and that the death of Chan would always be a blot on the history of Chinese journalism.
MONEY FOR ARMAMENTS.	THE CONTRIBUTORS.		TERMS OF REFERENCE.	AMERICAN FLOODS.	MASONIC INITIATION.	
Shanghai, April 10. Ching Pui-kwong, who is at present in England, has telegraphed to the Republican Government asking for a remittance of \$4,000,000 to pay the cost of the warships ordered by China.	Mr. Bonar Law writes the introduction and Mr. Balfour deals with historical aspects. Other contributors include Mr. Walter Long and Sir Edward Carson. The recent aggressive Pupal legislation including the <i>Ne Temere</i> decree and the last <i>Motu Proprio</i> figure largely in the articles from the religious view point.—Reuter.		London, April 10, 6 p.m. It transpires from statements in Parliament to-night that the terms of reference of the Trade Commissioners will follow Sir Wilfred Laurier's resolution at the Imperial Conference with a slight amendment excluding fiscal questions. The terms of reference were drafted by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Harcourt with the concurrence of the Dominions.—Reuter.	TOWNS INUNDATED. [Service to the "Telegraph."] Bombay, April 11, 7 a.m. Router's correspondent at Memphis states that two thousand square miles of country, including half a million acres of rich farm lands, in the north-east of Arkansas are flooded owing to the breaking of the main levee. Five towns are covered to a depth of from three to ten feet. Other towns with which communication is cut off are probably inundated. Vast damage has been done to live stock, etc.—Reuter.	The Forfarshire Grand Lodge has declared the initiation of Jack Johnson, the pugilist, by the F. & K. Lodge of Dundee, void, the meeting being illegal. The Grand Lodge has ordered the return of the fees by the Lodge and the Master and three Past Masters have been required to show cause why they should not be suspended.	
PACIFICATORS PEREGRINATE.	ULSTER'S FEARS.	TRIPOLI WAR.	CANADA AND WEST INDIES.	OPPOSITION TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.	THE REVOLT IN TIMOR.	
President Yuan has despatched six representatives to tour the provinces for the purpose of doing something to pacify the turbulent troops.	London, April 10, 5.15 p.m. Unionist papers are enthusiastic over the magnificent demonstration at Belfast, proving that Ulster is not shrinking from an expression of its resolve to resist Home Rule to the end. The Radicals sympathise with Ulster's fears, while scornful of the Conservative policy, but they are confident that the safeguards in the Government's Bill will be the most effective answer to yesterday's demonstration.—Reuter.	POWERS INTERVENE. [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 2 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the Powers have agreed to the terms of their request to the Porte regarding the termination of the war and will point out the desirability of peace in the interests of Europe generally. They will request the Porte to signify upon what conditions they are prepared to terminate hostilities, with a view to the Powers offering mediation.—Reuter.	INDIES. TRADE AGREEMENT. [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 2 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the representatives of the West Indies and the Government of Canada have signed a reciprocal trade agreement.—Reuter.	An anti-suffragette campaign was launched on Feb. 28—at a mass meeting in Albert Hall. The presence of many prominent persons from various walks of life attested the existence of a weighty opposition to the enfranchisement of women. Lord Cromer, ex-British agent and Consul-General in Egypt, presided, while among those on the platform were the Duke of Norfolk and numerous members of the House of Commons of both parties. Lord Curzon, Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, made speeches, and a resolution was adopted declaring that the enfranchisement of women would be detrimental to their interests and to the State, and ought not to take place until demanded by a majority of the electorate. A letter from Premier Asquith was read, in which he said he believed, as always, that the granting of parliamentary suffrage to women would be a grave political mistake.	Murder and Pillage by the Ramea Tribesmen. Although it was known in Lisbon, says a recent message, that a revolt had broken out in the Portuguese Colony of Timor, details have not hitherto been available. "Capital," however, has now published a long account. The greater part of the island of Timor is in revolt, and the capital of the Portuguese portion, Dilli, is practically in a state of siege. The Ramea tribesmen attacked the town, and the local military forces being few in number, the insurgents were soon masters of the situation. The natives began to murder and pillage, first carrying off all the food supplies they could find and then taking all the valuables on which they could lay hands. That which could not be carried away was destroyed. Several factories were wrecked, the machinery being smashed up and the buildings set on fire. Two Portuguese officers, Major Tagley and Lieut. Silva, were killed in the street fighting, as well as several soldiers. The heads of the killed were cut and stuck on poles. Women were abducted and held to ransom. Before the tribesmen departed with their spoils to the districts of Laolo and Mamtate they pillaged Government House, taking away 50 Remington rifles and 5,000 cartridges. They also removed a light field gun and then burnt the building. It is stated that King Poaventura is endeavouring to organise a revolt of the whole island. The Government have sent 300 troops and the gunboat <i>Patris</i> , but these are deemed insufficient. Timor is an island of the Malay Archipelago, the south-west half of which belongs to the Netherlands and the north-east to Portugal. The inhabitants are a mixed race, Malay, Polynesian, and Papuan blood being represented. Some of the tribes—and the island is divided into several native kingdoms—are still head hunters. Dilli, the capital of Portuguese Timor, is the chief port of the island.	
ALLEGATION OF SMUGGLING.	OBITUARY.					
A meeting of the Consular body at Hankow was held yesterday to consider the allegations made by the Chinese Government that arms and ammunition were being imported into the country by a firm, members of which are subjects of a certain nation.	DR. E. DIVERS. [Service to the "Telegraph."] London, April 10, 2 p.m. The death is announced of Dr. Edward Divers, who was well known in Japan.—Reuter. [Dr. Divers was Professor of Chemistry in the University at Tokyo for a number of years.]					
AMBASSADORS APPOINTED.						
The following diplomatic appointments have been made by President Yuan:—Leung Yu-ho, Minister to the Court of St. James; Wen Tsung-yao, Minister to Paris; Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister to Washington, Sun Pooki, Minister to Berlin, and Chu Yu-lam, Minister to Tokyo.—"Shan Po."						

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A Holiday at Home, and a way to get there that's a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy, Submarine Fog Signals, Excellent String Orchestra. Meals for epicures under the superintendence of a chef of International Reputation.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including berth and meals, across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for £43 to London (return ticket £71) and to San Francisco £25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.

SIBERIA.....	18,000	"	"	Apr. 16	1 P.M.
MANCHURIA.....	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30	"
MONGOLIA.....	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA.....	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

INTERMEDIATE.

China.....	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile.....	11,000	"	"	"	"

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

[110]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA," 4,151 tons, Capt. H. Chidley, due at HONGKONG from RANGOON on 14th April, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 16th April, at daylight, taking cargo and passengers at current rates, to be followed by S.S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, Captain W. H. Whittingham.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "WARDHA," will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 17th April, at noon, followed by the S.S. "MUTIRA" on 25th April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1912

[147]

Notices

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
6.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	2.45 p.m. to 11.20 p.m. every 15 minutes.
----------------------	---

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's
Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

KUHN

AND

KOMOR.
Art Curio Dealers:

INSPECTION INVITED

A. KUHN,
Proprietor.

[55]

Victoria Dispensary

(Opposite the Clock Tower.)

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

ORIOUKSHANK'S COUGH REMEDY.

A Valuable Remedy for colds,
Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Diseases
of the Chest and Lungs. PRICE
\$1.00 per bottle.

THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st Feb. 1912. [129]

AERTEX CELLULAR.

REGAL

SHOES

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR

and
OUTFITTER.

21, Hongkong Hotel Building,

Queen's Road. [29]

BOUTON ROUGE



The Art of Cigarette Making

Bouton Rouge
and
Felucca
Egyptian Cigarettes

Made of the choicest selected Turkish tobacco under ideal conditions, with the aid of the latest machinery, and every cigarette is a masterpiece of the art of the cigarette maker.

THE TRADE MARK



OF QUALITY

Unique in Quality and Price

A Luxury to the man of Taste



Constant Growth

Signifies

Constant Merit!

"The Garrick"

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

Hold the Confidence of their Smokers.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

LAMBERT & BUTLER,
LONDON.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

GENERAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Parcels and Cases of any Size, Shape, or Weight forwarded to All Parts of The World, at the Lowest Rates of Freight.

TELEPHONE No. 668.

P.O. BOX 260.

3, DUDDELL STREET.

JOHN TAYLOR, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

[112]

NOW READY!!!

OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be had from dealer or from the undersigned.



O.

B.

Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911

[42]

TO LET.

No. 2, Mountain View, The Peak.
Apply J. W. NOBLE.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. [206]

OFFICES to LET—First Class, central accommodation, light and airy, on First, Second, or Third Floor, in new building being erected for Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. Entrance from Des Voeux Road. Electric Lift to all floors. Electric Light throughout.

The plan can be seen and all particulars obtained at the Office of Messrs. PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Building, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1912, [246]

MEE CHEUNG.
ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Engraving.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [154]

Notice

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

Phone 340.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS
NOW SHOWING

NEW ENGLISH

AND

AMERICAN

BOOTS & SHOE.

BLACK

BROWN

Prices moderate

WHITE

INSPECTION INVITED.

William Powell,
Limited

4 Market Street, 30th Mar., 1912 [17]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

WHAT THEY THINK

The Menace of Socialism.
The coal-miners of Great Britain are gradually returning to work, but it will be months, we imagine, before anything like normal conditions can be restored. Already signs of the bitterness and disappointment which all strikes bring in their train are manifested all through the colliery districts, though singularly enough the worst exhibitions are shown in Yorkshire and the ancient kingdom of Fife, in Scotland. Elsewhere we read that mobs of miners, heaving their leaders—a pastime dearly beloved by all colliers—are said to be urging that the workers have been betrayed and that the leaders should, to use an expressive American phrase, "step down and out." It is only natural that this should be. Reading the impassioned utterances of the leading agitators that have appeared in the public prints one gathers some idea of the inflammatory nature of the advice which has been poured into the ears of the workers for the past few years. Nothing short of complete control of everything and everybody within sight was demanded by these wild demagogues and the pity of it is that so many workmen actually believed in the possibility of carrying out such a programme.

Daily Press.

China's Elective Powers.

The Chinese race has, at no small cost and peril to itself, effected an unprecedented revolution, yet it now finds itself worse off constitutionally than before. If the Manchian Emperor could entrust the people with elective powers of self-government, what excuse can the Republican authorities offer for withholding them any longer? It cannot be objected that the state of the country does not warrant the grant of 'free government,' in spite of the riots and mutinies that have broken out at various places, which are, after all, only a very small fraction of the country. Sheng Yun's rising, too, can scarcely be taken as a serious objection, for circumstances show that it is only a local movement, and one that will not spread beyond the Provinces of Shensi and Kansu. We would not be thought of as wishing to minimize the troubles that have occurred at Peking, at Canton, and at other places, but, in view of their isolated nature, we do not think they justify the Provisional Government in keeping back democratic institutions from the bulk of the land, where the Republican regime is established as firmly as it is ever likely to be.

South China Morning Post.

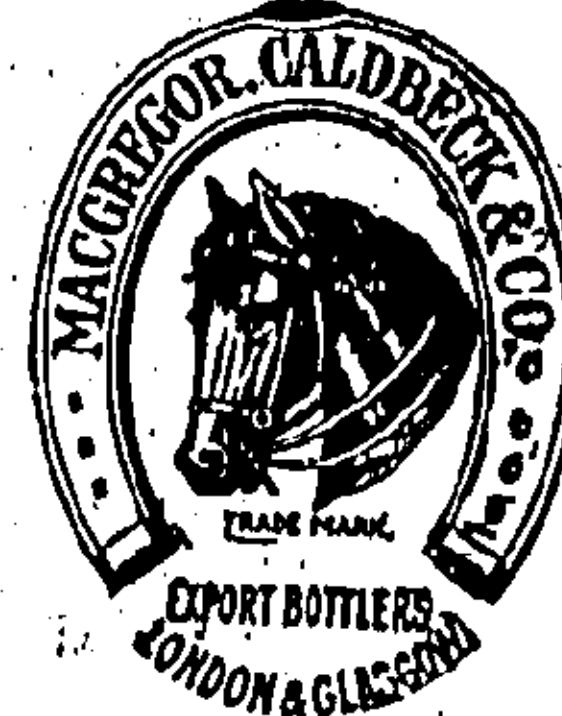
The Missionary in China.

When we realise the conditions under which hundreds of Christian workers live to-day in the vast empire of China, away from kith and kin, with little reward in this world, there is cause for admiration of a trait in the character of the European, who consecrates his life to the betterment of mankind. Dr. Paul Rohrbach stated in Frankfurt last month that the English missions spent twenty-five million marks on educational work in China last year, and contended that, although China was hardly ripe for republican government, it was certain that the country would not return to old conditions. Thanks to the efforts of the missionaries in China during the past fifty years, and to the return to their native land of enlightened students, the state that hung like a pall over old China are being dispelled. The recent revolution has clearly shown that the leaders of new China acknowledge the services and the struggles and the teachings of foreigners, for in almost every place that home of the missionary has been held sacred. The future development of China, the missionary may say, is a larger part.

GUINNESS' STOUT,

THE WELL-KNOWN

"HORSEHEAD,"



BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912

[46]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOMATIC WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.
Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.

Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.
OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1083. [48]



PURE-ALUMINIUM COOKING-UTENSILS.

THE MOST HYGIENIC
NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE

SAVE TIME AND FUEL
BRIGHT AND CLEAN
VERY MODERATE PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED
F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [44]

Diss Bros
TAILORS

STANDAN STREET (Opp. G. S.) ESTABLISHED 1860. [41]

MERCIFUL FRENCH JURY.

Pathetic Domestic Drama.

A curious human tragedy was ended in the Assize Court of Saintes yesterday, says a Paris paper of February 7, which acquitted a husband of the murder of his wife under circumstances which would rival the most sensational melodrama ever staged.

The accused was a restaurant-keeper, named Hugron, who had begun life on the lowest rungs of the ladder, and gradually from a servant had worked his way to being a master. Then he married, and with a wife and daughter had begun to look forward to the happiness he had earned. He took a restaurant in Paris called "The Eighteen Samsons," and for a while his affairs prospered. Then came an unaccountable falling off; his customers drifted away, and his business ran downhill at an alarming rate.

Finally he found that he had only about £800, including his investments and jewellery. He gave this over to one of those plausible sharks who seem ever to be prowling around, and who suddenly fled to Greece, the land of his birth. This was the last blow, and Hugron confessed to his wife that they were ruined. The woman, stricken with remorse, exclaimed: "Kill me at once. It is I who have deceived you and robbed the till regularly every day to give money to my lover to bet on the races." The unfortunate man was, however, too miserable even to be angry. He forgave her, and instead of killing her, as she persisted in begging him to do, he declared that they would die together. "No, no, kill us all three. It is better for our little girl not to be left." And so it seems to have been decided. In a sort of gentle folly he collected all that he could lay hands on, and with about £12 in all he said: "If we have to die, let us first have the best time we can."

Daughter's Piteous Plea.

The trio then quitted Paris, and after staying at the seaside finally reached Marseilles with fourpence left. They went to an inn and retired to rest in the same room. Towards eight o'clock the house was roused by the sound of revolver shots, and rushing in, the proprietor found husband and wife lying side by side on the bed, and the little girl, 14 years old, crying for help on the floor, with a bullet through her arm. In the course of the trial it came out that the child had first agreed to be sacrificed, but had then begged her father only to pretend to kill her, and to please her mother, who was urgent in her request that she should first be shot. "I never meant to kill my girl, and so I fired at her first, aiming so as to wound her only slightly; and I did not kill my wife because she had been untrue, I assure you. I had forgiven her, and only killed her as I wanted to kill myself, because we were ruined."

The sympathies of the Court were already half won over to this unfortunate assassin when the little girl was called to give evidence. As she was put into the witness-box the father burst into sobs, and a wave of emotion passed over the Court. The child, too, spoke through her tears as she confessed that she had not at all wanted to be killed. "Quite right, too," added the judge, and he allowed her to cross the floor and fling herself into the arms of the prisoner with a cry of "Papa, my papa!" to which came the anguished response, "My darling little one, my darling!" The jury bent their heads to try honestly to avoid being influenced, and the Public Prosecutor confessed "that he had not the courage to ask for a condemnation."

Counsel for the defence had won the case already. The jury immediately acquitted Hugron, and amidst the loud applause of all present, father and little daughter, hand in hand, went out, free to face the world again.

FRANCE ENJOYING A NEW RENAISSANCE.

Conditions Not So Bad As Painted.

It is a common belief abroad—in some countries at least—that France is in a state of decadence, writes an English journalist. Political life is a maze of intrigue, finance is corrupt, commerce suffers from dry rot; scandals, sabotage, strikes, riots, syndicalism, apathy, anti-patriotism, anarchy and other demoralising forces are destroying the vitality of the people, and sealing the doom of France as a great nation. Such is the gloomy picture of France which certain foreigners paint. It is a picture that is very far from the truth. Let there be no mistake about it; France was never more alive since it has been a Republic; never more active intellectually, never more united in face of danger or more confident of its strength. There is a new French renaissance. To be sure there are scandals which are ruthlessly exposed; there are public men, not wholly good, whose reputations are torn to pieces; there is sabotage, syndicalism and other evidences of labour unrest; there are patrician plays, and there is demoralising literature; and other signs of degeneracy. The trail of international finance is sometimes evident in politics, and it cannot conceal its sordid tracks. There are varieties of revolutionary socialism and anarchy, but these things seem more terrible than they really are. France has absolute freedom of the Press; scandals are unearthed which in other countries would be hidden. The failings of politicians are magnified. In France the editor of to-day may be the minister of to-morrow. Journalism is permanently allied to literature on the one hand and to personal politics on the other. Frankness and outspokenness of discussion go to extremes and create wrong impressions abroad. That France is sound at the core, that its institutions are stable, and that it is passing through a period of extraordinary intellectual activity is evident to any close observer.

There are many signs in France of the new renaissance. It is producing new philosophers who are cosmopolitan in their ideas. And it gives examples of amazing industry—witness M. Rolland's portentious work on John Christopher, which has already run to many books and several volumes; and is not nearly finished. It is a story and a study which is apparently intended to lay bare some of the weaknesses of French civilisation and strengthen the ties of international sympathy. Such a work is only possible in France, where book production is cheaper than in any other country. France has the cheapest new books, just as, through a system of subscription by post, it has the cheapest newspapers.

Another healthy sign of the times is the increase in popular universities, the growth of the conference and the literary pilgrimage. Young men are taking more and more to field sports, and quite a respectable corner of the daily press now required to record the results of football matches, cross-country running, hockey, etc. And the progress has not been confined to the men. The women of France, while they do not seek the vote, demand freedom for professional advancement. The feminist movement has made great progress in recent years, and the women have conquered positions in the professional world still closed to them in many other parts of the world. There are, it must be admitted, demoralising social influences at work in France; many weak points in administrative and in Parliamentary life, perhaps some sordid associations between the Press and the Government. For many years the Republic had to be watchful of enemies within her gates. She had the supreme

difficulty of reconciling a democratic form of Government with militarism. She has not been able to break down the centralisation which is a legacy from Napoleonic days. A great conscript army means an element of anocracy which is incompatible with real democracy. But we are comparing France now with what she has been at any time under the Republic, and the result is that she was never so virile, never so strong, or so progressive. The French people, politically, are not so unstable or so volatile as they are represented to be. During the critical time of last autumn, France maintained a calm, a dignity, and a reserve which was an example to her neighbours.

THE TRIPOLI WAR.

Italy's Peace Terms.

The following is, according to the "Corriere della Sera," a resume of the Note presented by Marchese San Giuliano, Italian Foreign Minister, to the Ambassadors of the Powers. This document is divided into four parts: an introduction, the resume of the fundamental views of Italy, the conditions of the accord, and a conclusion.

The Minister, first of all, thanks the powers for their initiative, which is in keeping with the supreme interests of Europe. Italy has not changed her point of view, she still desires the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Balkans, and it was only when constrained by events that she was forced to take action against Turkey. To-day, the steps taken by the Powers open the way to a cessation of the hostilities, if not to a formal treaty of peace.

The Italian Government declares itself ready to discuss the conditions which could help to reach this agreement. This agreement, the document proceeds, ought to signify, for Turkey, the explicit recognition of the new state of things created by Italy in Libya, and, on the part of the Powers, the recognition of the legal situation as far as this region is concerned.

Turkey will, therefore not be constrained to sign an explicit treaty in which the Italian sovereignty will be formally recognized.

The preliminary to this agreement should be the withdrawal of the Ottoman troops from Africa. Italy will then at once cease all hostilities in every part of the Ottoman Empire.

What Italy Will Undertake.

The "memoire" then sums up in seven paragraphs the engagements which Italy will undertake:—

(1) The recognition of the religious Khalifat. The name of the Sultan will continue to be pronounced in the public prayers of the Mussulmans, but his authority will only be religious; it cannot be either administrative, judicial or political.

(2) Respect for the religious liberties and the customs and usages of the population.

(3) The assurance that no punishment will be inflicted on the natives who, even since the declaration of the annexation, have indulged in acts of hostility against Italy.

(4) Guarantees to the creditors of the Ottoman Public Debt of the amount produced by the Customs duties in Libya.

(5) Purchase of the Ottoman State property in Libya.

(6) Re-establishment in Turkey of the "status quo ante" as far as concerns the posts and schools. The Italian posts will be suppressed when the other nations decide on this suppression. The same will hold good of the Capitulations.

(7) Italy will not refuse to sign agreements with the other Powers guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The "memoire" then stipulates that Italy, while reserving the right to carry on, by all the means that she may judge proper, the operations of war, declares herself disposed to examine any other eventual conditions which the Powers may propose on their own initiative to safeguard as far as possible the "amour propre" and the prestige of Turkey, but always on the irrevocable basis of the sovereignty of Italy in Libya.

THEIR HAPPY HARD-UP DAYS

When Millionaires Earned Less Than You.

"I have known a good many millionaires in my time," said Mr. Carnegie the other day, "but scarcely one who could not recall the time when he would have considered two pounds a week a princely income. I myself was the proudest young man in the States when I was promoted from twelve shillings a week to a lordly five pounds a month as telegraph-operator."

And Mr. Carnegie, who has lived to give away forty of his millions, is, as he says, only one of many who can to-day write a cheque for seven figures more easily than in less gilded days he could put his hand on a spare sovereign.

His First Nest-Egg.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, who is said to count his millions up to a hundred, was a grown man long before he was able to earn an annual £80, which was such wealth to him that he religiously put aside half of it, and "lived like a fighting cock" on the balance. And Mr. Philip D. Armour, who lived to control a business with an annual output of £20,000,000, returned to his father's farm, branded a life-failure at twenty-five, before he made a second bid for fortune at Milwaukee, and was able to point to £75 as the fruits of twelve months of hard labour.

Mr. John Vanamaker, statesman and Croesus, made his first nest-egg out of a weekly twelve shillings earned in a book-store, and until he had left his twenties behind "never knew what it was to spend more than twenty dollars a month"; and Mr. John W. Gates, who made so many millions in steel and wire, spent his early manhood as a farm labourer, thankful to take home the equivalent of twelve shillings each week-end.

When Mr. W. S. Stratton, the famous "Gold King" of Colorado, left his carpenter's bench to chase rainbow gold among the Rockies, he had to tramp and starve for nineteen years before Fortune smiled on him at Cripple Creek, where he struck a vein of gold which was soon putting £20,000 a month into his pocket. "In those days," he says, "I would have bartered all my dreams of riches for a life income of eight dollars a week!"

The Wife's Smiling Face.

And the same story is told of at least four out of five of the men across the Atlantic who to-day have more millions than they have fingers on their hands.

Take any names at random and you will find this true, from John I. Blair, who lived to amass £10,000,000, after knowing the struggle to keep the home cupboard supplied on the two dollars a day he earned in a Hopo store, to Charles Schwab, who was enjoying an annual salary of £100,000 within twenty years of driving stakes for the Carnegie Company for a daily dollar.

In those days of scanty purses, too, it must be remembered that many of these Croesuses-to-be had wives, and in some cases families, to support.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, the "richest lawyer in the world," began his wedded life not only penniless, but, deeply, in debt. "I was poorer than any mechanic," he says. "The cupboard was often empty, but my wife always carried a smiling face through the darkest days."

DUMPED DEMONS.

The dumping of demons in this country, and more especially in our public museums, is becoming a national danger, says the "Standard." The boom in curio collecting is concentrating evil spirits of every kind from foreign climes upon British soil. Haunted houses, village ghosts, and furniture that wallazes are becoming commonplace. But it is in our public museums that the evil is attaining its most serious dimensions. Most people have heard of the mummy of an Egyptian prince in the British

Museum which is attended by a demon so potent that it blights with bad luck every one who goes near the thing. And now it has just been revealed that the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum possesses a Buddha that has an appalling reputation. Indeed, it was sent there because it gave the lady who owned it such a time that she refused to have anything more to do with it. It emerged into European knowledge during 1863, when an English sea captain bought it in Lower Burma. The ship on which he was bringing it home caught fire, and the sailors, blaming the Buddha, threw it overboard. But it was not to be done that way. There weeks later it turned up on the Welsh coast, none the worse save that a little of the gilt had been washed off. It descended to the captain's daughter, and very nearly desolated her household. The servants all swore that they saw it walking about the house at night; it nearly frightened her friends and her children to death, and made things generally so miserable that at last she handed it over to the museum. Since then it has been carefully watched, and though no one has yet caught it walking about or hurting anybody, one never knows when it may break out again. In the meantime it stands placidly, a brassy-black figure with an obscure and somewhat sinister smile. There is another little Buddha sent by Lady Dorothy Nevill for precisely similar reasons. It rendered not only her but her entire family unlucky, and as for its previous history, it is sufficient to state that it was once in Naples, and bedevilled the people there to such a degree that when it left it was hung all round with every known Neapolitan charm against the evil eye.

This habit of trying to palm off private demons on the public appears to be very general.

"Lots of people come here wanting us to take off their hands Oriental images that have, they are convinced, brought them ill-luck," an officer of the museum told one of the "Standard's" representatives. "Usually they are rubbishy little brass things that are of no use to us. People do not seem to bring in fine things like that Buddha." He sighed regretfully. "As a rule we cannot take the things, which distresses them a lot. I tell them to burn them to get rid of the bad luck, but they seem afraid to do that, under the idea that the evil spirit will express its displeasure by a violent explosion, or some such means."

MANUFACTURERS OF Complete Electric Plant, Power Schemes and Complete Telephone Installations.

WORKS.

LONDON, WITTON, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM.

LARGE STOCKS held of all Electrical Supplies, Wires, Cables

Fittings, Shades, Bells, Telephones, Batteries, Switchboards and Switch Apparatus, Steam Dynamo Sets, Motors, Arc Lamp Carbons, Robertson Lamps and Osram Metal Filament Lamps.

FULL PARTICULARS AND ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

Retail Agent in Hongkong—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Telephone, 358.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, AND REPAIRERS, BOILMAKERS,

FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships—

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all

Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical

Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed

throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK

787ft. by 88ft. by 84ft. 6in.

Pumps empty Dock in

2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for

painting ships with most efficient result

100-ton ELECTRIC CRANE or Quay—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout

The Works Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,

Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.

HONGKONG, CHINA.

Telephone Address—

"TAIKOO DOCK."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

Now Open.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. JAGGART,
Manager. [38]

GRAND HOTEL,

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

627

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists. For particulars and rates apply to PROPRIETORS.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor."

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

BELLE VIEW HOTEL

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions: 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents. 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents. String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing at 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [38]

THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under the Direct Management of the Taiwan Railway Dept.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND GOOD SERVICE. RATES 6 YEN AND UP.

Uniformed hotel porter meets all trains and steamers. Luggage arranged for without any trouble to guests.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [192]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Under Entirely New

Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1912. [95]

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

HEAD OFFICE—

7, Jinkee Road,

Shanghai.

Telegrams—

"GenElectric."

10, Des Vœux Road,

Hongkong.

Telephone 518.

Telegrams—"Sparkless."

MANUFACTURERS of Complete Electric Plant, Power Schemes and Complete Telephone Installations.

WORKS.

LONDON, WITTON, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM.

LARGE STOCKS held of all Electrical Supplies, Wires, Cables

Fittings, Shades, Bells, Telephones, Batteries, Switchboards and

Switch Apparatus, Steam Dynamo Sets, Motors, Arc Lamp Carbons,

Robertson Lamps and Osram Metal Filament Lamps.

FULL PARTICULARS AND ESTIMATES GIVEN

ON APPLICATION.

Retail Agent in Hongkong—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Telephone, 358.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS, AND REPAIRERS, BOILMAKERS,

FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships—

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all

Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical

Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed

throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK

787ft. by 88ft. by 84ft. 6in.

Pumps empty Dock in

2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for

painting ships with most efficient result

100-ton ELECTRIC CRANE or Quay—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout

The Works Raising up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,

Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.

HONGKONG, CHINA.

Telephone Address—

"TAIKOO DOCK."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA.

WATSON'S

EVERY OLD LIQUEUR.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S 'E' has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$30 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1912.

VIVISECTION.

Every now and again the fierce controversy in regard to vivisection is revived. With the humanitarian desire to save dumb animals from pain it is possible to feel sympathetically, without, however, going so far as to endorse the declaration that vivisection is unjustifiable wickedness. The question whether it is right to do evil that good may come is one that could be discussed by casuists for all time without arriving at a conclusion that would receive universal endorsement. This is a world of compromise, and though compromises are necessarily unsatisfactory to all the parties to them, we have to take things as we find them and make the best of the materials we have to our hands. It would be a sheer impossibility to convince the confirmed anti-vivisectionist that the utmost care to prevent unnecessary suffering to subjects of experiment is taken. Settled convictions are always difficult to remove and when they have their roots in prejudice the task becomes almost impossible.

Renewed attention has been directed to this subject at home by the publication last month of the final report of the Royal Commission of Vivisection, appointed in 1906. The Commission went into the subject most exhaustively and took the evidence of a large number of witnesses. Particular attention was directed to the allegations made against vivisectionists. The Commission advises certain additional restrictions to regulate the painless destruction of animals which show signs of suffering after experiment, but broadly speaking the report is a signal triumph for believers in vivisection.

Thus the Commissioners say that they are compelled to accept the evidence to the effect that the study of animals experimentally infected with some diseases has been instrumental in saving much mortality and suffering in man and animals, and they believe that the discoveries already made justify the hope that by the same methods medical knowledge may yet be extended. Also, they feel that as long as public opinion sanctions the infliction on animals of pain in pursuit of sport and in other ways, it would be inconsistent and unreasonable to go further than they have done in limiting experiments designed to result in alleviating or preventing suffering. This report should prevent further discussion in the immediate future, though we note that the anti-vivisection party decline to admit that the report is conclusive. But that, after all, was to be expected. The more important thing is that the great body of public opinion that had not formed an opinion either way has now something tangible upon which to found one.

DAY BY DAY.

One of life's most valuable gifts is a sense of proportion.

To-day's Paper.

On page 3 to-day appear a number of interesting articles, including one in regard to a susceptible French jury. A description of the attack upon Mr. L. de Rothschild will be found on page 10.

The French Mail of March 12 was delivered in London on April 10.

A Chinese constable died from plague yesterday; a very unusual occurrence.

No cases of bodies being found in the open were reported to the police yesterday.

Lieut. F. J. Wyley, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., who arrived from England by the P. & O. s.s. Palawan has been taken on the strength of the South China Command.

Yesterday was to have been the last day for receiving entries for the sports to be held on April 20 in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club, but we are informed that the closing day for entries has been postponed until Saturday next.

Last evening an interesting football match was played off on the parade ground below St. John's Cathedral, between teams representing "D" and "C" companies in the K.O.Y.L.I. A fast game was played before a large attendance and the "D" company eventually ran out winners by six goals to four.

A Chinese was charged with stealing dried fish from the s.s. Charles Harcourt, on her return from Canton. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for breaching cargo. It was also found that he had returned from banishment, and for this offence he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Colony's Health.

Thirty-five cases of plague and twenty-nine deaths occurred in the Colony during the week ended April 6. All were Chinese. There were also thirty-five cases of small-pox and twenty-four deaths. One sufferer was American and the rest Chinese.

"The Great Raymond."

Attention is directed to an advertisement elsewhere announcing the appearance at an early date of "The Great Raymond." Mr. Raymond has been having the utmost success in India, the Straits Settlements and Siam, and the Press speak in the highest terms of the entertainment he provides.

New Trial Granted.

At the Magistrate's office this afternoon Mr. Lewis made an application for a new trial in the case of a man sentenced to three months' hard labour this morning on a charge of unlawful possession of six watches. He felt that he could prove "lawful possession."

The request was granted, bail being fixed at \$100. The case will be tried on Thursday next.

Jack London as Third Mate.

In order to get the material at first hand as well as the proper spirit, Jack London, the novelist, has shipped as third mate on the square-rigged Dirigo, which was to sail on March 1, from Baltimore for a voyage around Cape Horn to Seattle. His wife signed articles as stewardess, and their Japanese servant will go along as messboy. Capt. Chapman said he expected to make the voyage of 14,000 miles in about 100 days.

Collar Button Capital.

For three and one-half years George B. Covall, his wife and two children have been travelling around the earth, their only capital a ton or so of collar buttons. They arrived at New York on March 8. In June, 1908, Covall concluded that he would like to see the world. He had invented a collar button and, shipping a ton of them ahead of him, he started with his family. He sold buttons in almost every country in the old world.

ALLEGED USE OF THE KNIFE.

Coolie in Court.

A case of alleged assault was gone into by Mr. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning, when Mr. G. Schmidt, manager of the "Grand Hotel," made this charge against a coolie employed at the same place.

According to the prosecutor, at 7.30 a.m. to-day he found the defendant sweeping the corridors near guests' rooms, and fearing the inmates might be disturbed, remonstrated with him for doing so. The coolie apparently resented being spoken to, and hit the prosecutor on the side of the head with the brush he was using. He then seized a table knife and succeeded in inflicting a serious wound on prosecutor's forehead which necessitated medical attendance and the insertion of two stitches.

A coolie from the hotel stated that at 6.15 this morning the plaintiff and the defendant were fighting. He saw the plaintiff push defendant against the wall. He went up and asked the defendant why he was fighting, and he said he had been struck. He asked the plaintiff why he struck defendant. The former replied that the defendant had disobeyed his lawful order. He also saw the defendant had two pieces of wood in his hand. Shortly afterwards the watchman of the hotel was sent for to arrest defendant. He did not see the defendant strike the plaintiff. They were fighting together and he (witness) went up to separate them. He did not see defendant with a knife. He did not know how defendant came by his injuries. When he arrived on the scene defendant was already injured.

Mr. Melbourne: What did you hit the manager for?—I did not hit him.

But you hit him in the mouth?—No, I did not.

What was the row over?—Plaintiff said he was making a noise whilst brushing the carpets.

The watchman deposed to arresting the defendant. When he went upstairs to obey the call made upon him he saw that the plaintiff was injured about the head. He did not see defendant with the knife (produced). He had been in the employ of the hotel for one year. Defendant had been assaulted by the coolies at the hotel before. He had never seen defendant strike any of them.

The Ward Master of the Government Civil Hospital stated that about seven o'clock this morning plaintiff came to the hospital suffering from a cut over the right temple, which required two stitches. He had also a cut in the centre of the forehead. He thought the wound on the temple was caused through some sharp instrument. He did not think the injury could have been caused by a fall. The cut on the forehead was a clean cut. That was also caused by some sharp instrument.

Mr. Melbourne: Do you wish to ask the witness any questions, Inspector?—No.

Is that the case for the prosecution?—Yes.

There seems to be a bit of a hitch about here. Defendant discharged.

H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Result to Date.

The following are the results to date in the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Championship:—

Singles Handicap A Class:

1st round, R. F. C. Master over 2-3, beat Col. Hamilton, scr. 6-3, 6-3.

2nd Round, A. N. Jossland over 3-6 beat A. C. E. Elborough over 2-6, 6-2, 6-3; Worcester over 4-6, beat Paymaster-Parker over 2-6, 6-2, 6-7.

Doubles Handicap A Class:—1st Round, E. R. Halifax and A. R. Sutherland over beat S. E. Green and Viveash over 15-3, 6-2, 6-1.

2nd Round, Commander Brooke and Commander Darling over 15-1 beat Commander Ward and Lieut. Atwood over 7-5, 6-1.

ALLEGED JEWELLERY THEFT.

American to go to Shanghai.

At the Magistrate's Mr. C. D. Melbourne had before him an American named Hedley otherwise Blane, this afternoon, on charges of having in his possession, on arrival in the Colony, three pearl necklaces, a pair of pearl earrings, two gold rings set with large pearls, and a Japanese blue stone, which articles the police suspect have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained outside the Colony, i.e. at Shanghai; and of being in possession of one Mauser carbine, one revolver and twenty rounds of ammunition without the permission of the Superintendent of the Police on board the s.s. Chin-hua on Sunday.

At the first hearing the defendant pleaded not guilty, and regarding the arms and ammunition said he was only passing through the Colony and was quite unaware that he required to get any permit.

This afternoon Inspector Collett, informed his Worship that the defendant had expressed his willingness to go to Shanghai and there meet the charges laid against him. The American Consul agreed in this course being taken.

The charge was accordingly withdrawn and the defendant was discharged.

THE MYSTERIOUS "FRIEND."

A Case of False Pretences.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. E. A. Irving, a man named Antonio Santos Cordova was charged with obtaining two bottles of whiskey from Messrs. Watsons, Ltd., by means of false pretences.

The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner sent an order for one bottle of whiskey to Messrs. Watsons using the chit book of Messrs. H. Cruz & Co. This bottle was supplied, and in respect to this no charge was made. Subsequently he sent a chit to the same firm ordering two bottles of the same spirit, using the same chit book, on the cover of which was pasted a typewritten label, covering the former inscription, bearing the legend "No. 4, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire." The chit was also written out on note heading of the same firm, and signed with the signature "W. E. Spink."

Defendant's version of what happened was that at the instance of a friend, whose name was "Gutierrez," he typed the letter. He did so and left for tiffin, and while he was away the friend must have sent the chit to Messrs. Watson, for on his return he found the whiskey on his desk. He did not have the liquor, for his friend subsequently took it away. He did not know where "Gutierrez" was now.

Defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BILLIARDS.

Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

The Hongkong Volunteers were again victorious in both games against 83 Company R.G.A. on Wednesday night, increasing their lead of 333 points to 524. They are therefore assured of playing in the final game in the tournament, as they have yet two more games to play. The first to meet were Private Philipps of the Volunteers and Gunner Goodman 83 Co. R.G.A., the former won by 95, making breaks of 11 (twice), 10 (three times), 31, 12 (three times), and 13. Goodman made 14 (twice) and 17. The second pair were Private Bishop of the Volunteers and Gunner Caine, R.G.A., the game was very even until the 100 mark was passed when Bishop rapidly drew away and won the game by 93 points, his best breaks were 18, 10 (four times), 11 (twice), 14, 13, 23, 25 and 24. Caine's best efforts being 10, 17, 14, 15 and 14.

SUNKEN SPANISH GAL- LEON.

Treasure Hunt to be Resumed at Tobermory.

Preparations are being made to work again upon the sunken Spanish galleon at Tobermory. The hope is even indulged that the vessel may be raised and brought to London. This is the fourth season that the present treasure-trove syndicate has brought modern salvage skill and appliances to bear on these operations.

Many of the descendants of old families connected with the Court of Queen Elizabeth, or belonging to the days of the Armada, are shareholders in the salvage adventure now being determinedly carried on in that rather stormy bay in the northern part of the Island of Mull in the Scottish Western Highlands.

Among the names on the syndicate register of members are those of several of the Argyll family and of the Clan MacLean. There is also a direct descendant of the Mr. Smollett to whom centuries ago had been entrusted the duty of preventing the galleon from setting sail from Tobermory.

This task—doubtless a pleasing one—he accomplished with the aid of some of the MacLean's men.

Bright hopes are held of the success of this salvage venture. The latest suction pumping plant is being called into aid; apparently dynamite is not the most satisfactory agent for clearing the mud and accumulations of years away from the sunken ship. But a spiral steel cutter at the lower end of the suction pipe slices up the material, and the great in-drawing power of the steam pumps brings mud, sand, clay, small stones, and shells in a constant stream to a large sieve-like apparatus on the dock of the lighter, where everything is examined before being cast away. Already various objects of value—coins, plate, arms, etc., have been recovered.

An ambitious scheme is projected. The aim is to raise the galleon bodily, repair it, and tow it to London. It is said that that is quite practicable. The ship was one of the stoutest of the Spanish Armada, built of oak, clamped with tons of copper bolts. Embedded in the mud at Tobermory Bay, the warship would be protected from harm, and oak is a wood that endures. In any case, the treasure on board—chests full of gold and silver coinage of Spain—will be, it is hoped, brought to the surface, along with brass cannon and other equipment.

PRISON FOR NOVELIST'S WIFE.

Among the captures made by the police after the recent window smashing escapades in London was Mrs. Eleanor Jacobs, wife of Mr. W. W. Jacobs, the novelist, who was convicted of damaging windows at Earl's Court-road Post Office. She informed Mr. Fordham, the magistrate, that she had "done this because I think it is my duty as the mother of five children. My daughters when they grow up should have equal rights and responsibilities and duties with my son."

Mr. Fordham said he would remand Mrs. Jacobs for eight days for the doctor to report upon the state of her mind, but later on in the day Mr. Jacobs' solicitor stated that the lady's mental condition was quite right.

Mr. Jacobs himself, in asking the magistrate not to inflict hardship upon his wife, said she conceived it her duty to her children to support this movement. For a long time persons like his wife had been under the influence of the leaders.

Mr. Fordham, in sentencing Mrs. Jacobs to a month's imprisonment with hard labour, said he was thoroughly sorry for her husband.

DRAINAGE IN EGYPT

Lord Kitchener's Work.

One of the first matters to engage the attention of Lord Kitchener on his arrival at Cairo was the question of the improvement of the drainage of Lower Egypt, which had been rendered necessary by the increased irrigation given to the country. As a result of the discussions of the projects which had been prepared—discussions in which, among others, Sir William Garstin and Mr. Webb, former advisors to the Ministry of Public Works, took part, coming from England for the purpose—it was decided that a start should be made in the western portion of the province of Bohara and in Central Gharbiel. Sometimes dealing with these two portions of the great work were approved a few days ago by the Council of Minister. The other day, with characteristic swiftness of action, the first sod of the first new drain was turned by Lord Kitchener, and the work, which, in addition to benefiting the immense areas of land already drained, will ultimately render fit for cultivation thousands of acres at present under water, was immediately taken up by an army of a thousand workmen.

The ceremony took place at Ibban, in Gharbiel, whither Lord Kitchener, accompanied by the Minister of the Public Works, Major Watson, aide-de-camp to the Khedive and a number of irrigation officials had journeyed from Cairo by rail and motor-car. There was also present the Mudir of the province, who, together with the Minister likewise turned a sod before the work began in earnest.

The principal object in view is the improvement of lands where a system of drainage already exists. Incidentally, however, the execution of the work will lead to the reclamation of nearly 130,000 acres of land at present under water. Of these, 55,000 acres are in West Bohara, under Lake Maerout, and the remainder in Gharbiel, under Lake Borillos. The drying of these tracts will be the natural corollary of lowering the level of the water in the drains to a metre and a half. It is into these lakes that the drains lead, hence a corresponding reduction of the level of the water in them is necessary. In the case of West Bohara the water will be pumped direct into the sea from Mex, where a pumping station already exists, while in the case of Gharbiel it will be pumped near Baltim into Lake Borillos, which has a natural outlet into the sea. In each case the pumps, in order to cope with the flood water, will be required to lift about 7.1-2 million tons of water per day.

It is reckoned that the work begun yesterday will be complete in four years, and the cost of execution for each of the two districts is estimated at \$1,250,000. This sum suffices, however, only for the work of drainage, and does not include the cost of irrigation of the new lands which will have been dried, and which will eventually represent an asset to the state the value of which must be calculated at millions of pounds. For the work of the current year a sum of \$300,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Works.

The prompt inauguration of the great undertaking has been greeted with general satisfaction, and while no one would pretend that Lord Kitchener was the first to see the necessity of improved drainage, it is recognized on all hands that the thanks of the country are due to the British Agent for the active manner in which he took up and has put into execution a scheme of which the result must be to increase to an enormous extent the value of agricultural land and with it the wealth of Egypt.

SENSATIONAL AVIATION.

Leap from an Aeroplane.

A message from St. Louis dated March 1 says:—

For the first time in the history of heavier than air flying a man leaped from an aeroplane at Jefferson Barracks this afternoon and descended to the earth in a parachute.

The man was Capt. Albert Berry. Berry, Jannus, and Tony, a pilot, left the aviation field in the afternoon in a two passenger biplane. Beneath the machine, in a specially constructed case, was a large parachute, similar to those with which aeronauts leap.

Berry was first seen to leave his seat in the machine, which was then perhaps 1,500 feet high. Jannus, the pilot, steered the biplane over the field at a rate of fifty-five miles an hour.

The following heights of well known structures will give an idea of the altitude from which Berry dropped: Metropolitan Tower, 700 feet; Singer Building, 612 feet; Eiffel Tower, 985 feet; Washington Monument, 555 feet.

Olives Soldiers a Surprise.

The soldiers at Jefferson Barracks were astonished to see the man who had moved slip down under the aeroplane. It took them several seconds to divine that Berry had climbed to a trajectory bar and that that thing was attached to a parachute.

With practiced hand Jannus steadied the machine. Berry gave a quick jerk of a rope and a knife flashed. Man and parachute plunged downward while the aeroplane, bounding up like a cork, suddenly poised and steadied itself.

The hundred of watchers held their breath as the man shot toward the earth, the parachute trailing after him in a long, snaky line. Suddenly the parachute popped open, the rapidity of the descent was checked, and amid cheers, the first aviator to make such an attempt reached the ground in safety.

Berry Describes His Thrills.

"I didn't feel a bit nervous," said Berry after the drop. "I have made many parachute leaps from balloons and I felt certain this would succeed."

"While it was attended with danger, it is that feature of the performance that adds thrill to it. I made up my mind that I would go through with it, and when I took my seat in the machine with 'Tony,' I had made up my mind to do or die."

"We got ready at Kinloch early in the afternoon and after making a few circles of the field to test out the engines and test air currents, we proceeded on our trip at an average speed of about fifty-five miles an hour."

"We crossed over University City, Forest Park and the city sanatorium and proceeded on to Jefferson Barracks, where I had planned to make the drop."

"When we reached the barracks we were about 2,000 feet up. We could see the soldiers about the grounds, and then we knew that they were expecting our arrival. In order to complete the performance 'Tony' took the machine out over the river and then circled back over the grounds."

Nervous, But He Jumps.

"On the return trip I climbed out of my seat beside Jannus and sat on the axle of the plane. As soon as he turned again I climbed down into the rings which were suspended from the parachute, out her lone and dropped."

"Had it been my first drop in a parachute I would have lost my nerve and probably my life. When I cut loose I dropped fully 500 feet before the parachute opened. I dropped so rapidly that I began to feel uneasy about whether the parachute would open. Then I began to slow up and I knew that I was safe. I glided from the parade ground over one of the mess halls and alighted on the ground with practically no force at all."

THE LABOUR REVOLT.

Brains Behind the Movement.

There is a very interesting article on "The Brains Behind the Labour Revolt," by Rowland Kenny, in the "English Review" which is full of inside information on the present labour unrest and the personalities concerned therein.

"Before we can get any clear idea of the forces behind the wave of industrial unrest which is surging over the country, it will be necessary to deal with the general labour situation during the past few years," says Mr. Kenny.

"Just over twenty years ago the trade unionists wrenched substantial concessions from the employers. The Miners' Federation won as much as forty per cent. increase of wage for their members; the historic sixpence per hour, with eightpence per hour overtime, was fought for and gained by the dockers, and London coal porters' wages rose from twenty-four to thirty-two shillings per week. These successes gave a tremendous impetus to trade union activity, but their natural consequence was that the employers began to baste themselves."

"Meanwhile the Social Democrats vigorously preached the class war and effectively spread the ideas of social revolution among the extreme section of the workers. Mr. Robert Blatchford put life and light into the dismal science of Economics and showed that it could be made intelligible to any man of ordinary commonsense. The Fabian Society busily manufactured Socialist ammunition and the I. L. P. (Independent Labour Party) propaganda of practical politics reached large working-class audiences. The trade unionists, although they had still money and numerical strength, were handicapped by their craft system of organisation—every petty little section of men a separate union—and gradually became helpless in the hands of the employers with their district or national federations embracing the whole of particular industries. The trade union masters beat the men at their own game. Then came the political move."

"The Taff Vale judgment in 1901 laid down the law that a trade union, as such, could be sued for the misdemeanors of its individual officers, and practically rendered peaceful picketing and persuasion illegal acts punishable by law. The Socialists united in demonstrating the futility of trying to raise wages or reduce hours of labour by sectional strikes, and their persistent agitation for political action added to the resentment against the Taff Vale judgment led to the Socialist-Trade Union alliance and the triumphant entry of a party of thirty direct and independent representatives of labour into the 1906 Parliament."

Mr. Kenny then goes on to show how and why Labour lost its belief in the efficiency of the political machine to help their struggles.

"The present manifestation of unity among the organised workers and a general desire for war does not necessarily mean that they have turned down the political tool."

"The have only put it on one side for a time because the workers they had deputed to handle it were not good enough for the job, and because the weapon of Syndicalism is more suited to their immediate needs."

"For immediate practical purpose—the raising of wages—the Syndicalist has by far the best of the argument. After six years in Parliament the Labour politicians have an Old Age Pensions Bill, a Workmen's Compensation Act, a Trades Dis-

putes Bill, and a number of minor measures as evidence of their influence on legislation. All excellent things in their way, but none of them directly affecting the spending power of the worker, whose appreciable difference in wages can be shown in those industries which have acted on the principles of direct action."

"The extra money accruing to seamen from the success of the strike last June is computed at one million pounds a year, and added to the force of a million pound argument, Mr. Havelock Wilson, ex-M. P. for Middlesbrough, is quoted by the Syndicalists as having stated that his eighteen years' work in Parliament was practically wasted. Mr. Tom Mann, who was at the head of the transport workers' struggle in Liverpool, claims that in Liverpool alone over thirty thousand dock workers won an increase of wages averaging eight shillings per week each, in addition to numerous concessions referring to the conditions under which the men would work in future. No other town or city in England could be used to such good advantage as Liverpool to indicate the growing consciousness of unity among workmen. Its religious and political sectional hatreds are intense. The dockers are almost entirely Roman Catholic; ninety per cent. of the carters, numbering 7,000, are Orangemen; but throughout the seventy-two days that the strike lasted not one discordant note was sounded."

"That is one of Mr. Tom Mann's strongest points, the readiness with which discontented wage-earners will now drop political and even religious differences when it can be proved that unity in industrial warfare will put money in their pockets, and therefore, that in advocating Industrial Unionism, he is simply following the line of least resistance. He further points out the uselessness of Parliament either to help or hinder the men when once the fight has begun and all sections are united, illustrating his case by instancing the fact that during the strike—although 7,000 troops paraded the streets with bayonets, thousands of police were drafted in from London and other towns, and three battleships lay in the Mersey with their guns trained on the docks and streets—there was a fleet of huge Trans-Atlantic liners and 150 of the finest merchant ships in the world held up, unable to turn a screw."

"In the matter of unemployment, the Syndicalists also score. They say to trade unionists: 'Reduce the hours of employment, and there will be employment for all, advising them to organise themselves so effectively that they will be practically in a position to dictate the hours each section of men shall work. They claim that of the ten thousand workmen in England the vast majority are always undermanned.'

"The moderate demand of three more men per boat would thus absorb thirty thousand more seamen. A forty-eight hour week on the railways would find employment for sixty thousand men. A universal eight-hour day at the docks, and gangs properly made up, and ninety thousand more dockers would be required."

"(These would absorb 180,000 men.) 'Obviously, this is a much more alluring programme to men flushed with recent victory than a Parliamentary Right to Work Bill, which will need a terrible fight to get it through the House of Commons, and that will cost a large sum of money to administer.'

"The strongest factor of the politicians, however, is the tremendous growth of State Socialist sentiment, fostered as it is by recent Liberal legislation which accepts the doctrine of State responsibility for national evils."

"This, then is the line of future development. The present political representative of Labour, being out of touch with the real movement, will be absorbed by the Liberal Party or gradually weeded out just at the 'Mabon' type of leaders are being cleared out of the industrial wing of the Labour Army, and their position filled by younger men with clearer brains and an outlook broad enough to consider the problems and press the claims of their class in both the political and industrial fields."

"Public Opinion."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(From Various Sources.)

British Jews Protest.

America's difficulties with Russia on the question of the passports of American Jews have now found an echo in England. The "Times" on Feb. 29 prints a letter from David L. Alexander, president of the Jewish board of deputies, and Claude Montefiore, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, protesting against the anomalous position in which British Jews desirous of visiting Russia are placed by the restrictions imposed upon them by the Russian Government. Reference is made to the American aspects of this grievance and the writers state that when favourable opportunity presents, the bodies they represent propose to approach His Majesty's Government on this aspect of the question.

Home Rule Would Mean an Exodus.

Among enquiries that have reached the Vancouver Island Development League, is one from a resident in Belfast. He is forty years of age, married, with two small children. He has a good position as bookkeeper and cashier in a linen firm, but his reason for thinking of emigrating shall be given in his own words. "Like the majority of people in the North of Ireland I am a Protestant, and as you are doubtless aware, the government we have in power just now is striving to pass a Home Rule bill. If it becomes law there would be a permanent majority in the Irish parliament of Roman Catholics, and, rightly or wrongly we Protestants think that this would mean oppression of the minority (taking Ireland all over the proportions of the population are roughly one-third Protestant and two-thirds Roman Catholics.) The writer adds that it is the thought of his children's future that influences him, and that he has considerable capital at present invested in house property in Belfast. "If the bill is passed," he says, "there will be a great exodus from Ireland of the very best class of people; healthy, law abiding, and in fairly comfortable circumstances."

Plan for Emperor William, and President Fallieres to Meet.

Both French and German diplomats and Cabinet members are considering plans for a meeting between President Fallieres and the German Emperor, it is explained. The meeting, like the visit of Viscount Haldane, the British Secretary of War, to Berlin, would represent another effort to solidify the peace of Europe and be an indication to the world that France is ready to do everything possible in the interest of the world harmony. The idea is that President Fallieres should go to Belfort, the French fortress town on the frontier, in September next, and that the Emperor should cross the frontier to greet the French President. The matter is one of the greatest diplomacy. The diplomats must reckon with the public opinion in France, which has not yet forgotten Alsace-Lorraine.

Freaks of the Studio Club.

That poets and artists can "rag it" with as much zest as medical students is shown by the exploits of forty members of the new Studio Club. They are to hold every month a "frak" dinner. At their first, all the guests, including several women, came as animals, and dogs were brought dressed as humans. The waiters represented animal trainers.

A well-known woman novelist came as an ichthyosaurus. E. Storer, secretary of the club, made up as an elephant. Miss M. Ohepetow came as a leopard, and another poet disguised herself as a Chinese pig.

Others represented lions, dogs, monkeys, cats and other four-footed creatures. The menu, which was otherwise normal, included "rabbit food" and other provender. Dessert had to be "begged for" by the animals. To maintain the realism the elephant had to keep on trumpeting, the lions roaring, the donkeys braying, the dogs barking, the cats meowing; all had to act their parts.

TREASURE HUNTERS.

Operations in China.

Ferdinand Mondez Pinto, the Portuguese traveller and filibuster, whose "Voyages and Adventures," Mistress Dorothy Osborne told Sir William Temple, was as diverting a book of the kind as ever she read, gives a vivid account of a treasure-seeking expedition, in which he was engaged; to the island of Calamplay. The buccaneer Antonio de Faria, in whose service he then was, had heard that in Calamplay there were the tombs of seventeen Chinese kings buried in coffins of gold; "as also," says Pinto, "a great number of idols of the same metal and such other immense treasures as I dare not deliver for fear of not being credited." Making his way to the island, and landing his men, De Faria proceeded to rifle the tombs, in spite of the protests of their custodian, an old man clad in a long, violet-coloured damask gown. On the first day a quantity of silver was found in the graves and carried aboard ship. The Portuguese return to the hermitage, as Pinto calls it, the next morning, to look for certain idols of gold; "but our sins," he says, "would not permit us to see the end of the business." The custodian had given the alarm; the Chinese from neighbouring towns turned out in large numbers to protect the royal tombs; and De Faria, tearing his hair and beard for very rage, thought it prudent to sail away instantly. Geographers, we believe, have never yet agreed as to the exact position of Calamplay; but there can be no difference of opinion as to the iniquity of the attempt to plunder the place.

It might be worth while to consider how far the adventure described by Pinto differs from the more successful search for hidden treasure carried out by Dr. Aurel Stein in another part of China. From the caves temples of the Thousand Buddhas near the city of Tun-huang, in Kansu, Dr. Stein during his second expedition took an enormous quantity of ancient manuscripts, which, in the eyes of Oriental scholars at any rate, are quite as precious as the golden images. Antonio de Faria tried to steal. The story is told in the book he has just published, on the "Ruins of Desert Cathay." These manuscripts were in the custody of a Taoist priest, whose scruples Dr. Stein found it very hard to overcome. To seize the whole collection, *vi et armis*, was of course out of the question. We are sure that Dr. Stein never contemplated such a strong measure. What he did was to persuade the priest in charge that it would be an act of religious merit to make these relics of the past accessible to Western students. That this pious concession would also be rewarded by an ample donation to the shrine was, we are told, a secondary consideration merely to be hinted at. Obdurate at first, the priestly custodian gradually yielded to such arguments. At last he allowed Dr. Stein to take away almost as much as he wanted, on condition that, so long as the European explorer remained in Chinese territory, not a word was to be said about the find. The manuscripts were stealthily removed by night, and are now safe in the British Museum. The need for secrecy was obvious. The popular resentment, certain to be aroused by a discovery that cartloads of manuscripts were being removed from the caves might have led, Dr. Stein admits, to very serious consequences. But he was prepared to run the risk, and willing to pay as much as 10,000 rs. for these valuable relics of the past. It is not quite clear how much he actually expended before the transaction was concluded; but for 500 rs. he obtained fifty bundles of Chinese texts and five Tibetan bandages; and when he surveyed he says, the archaeological value of all he could carry away for this sum he had good reason to claim it as a bargain. But the point is not so much whether the Taoist priest got anything like a fair price for what he parted with, as whether he had any right to dispose of the property. This seems extremely doubtful. The whole matter was carefully kept from the knowledge of the local authorities. Had they known

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

!! REDUCTIONS !!

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.
"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "
"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "
PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

they would probably have taken good care to prevent the removal of any portion of the collection. Chinese statesmen have their hands full just now; but when and if an orderly government is established, it will not be altogether surprising to find that the exploitation of the Tun-huang caves is regarded by them with anything but approval. The trustees of the British Museum may, of course, be warmly congratulated on the acquisition of such an interesting assortment of antiquities. Nor can one speak too highly of the services Dr. Stein has rendered to the cause of Oriental learning. But we are not entirely satisfied that an archaeologist officially connected with the Government of India should be employed on such enterprises, however fruitful these may prove.—"Overland Mail."

To day's
Advertisement

COMING I

THE GREAT
Raymond

"MASTER OF
MIRACLES."

THEATRE ROYAL.

DON'T FORGET.

Thursday April 11.
"The King's Bride" by Bandmann Opera Co. at Theatre Royal 8.15 p.m.

Saturday April 13.
V.R.C. Boxing Tournament.
First Gymkhana meeting.
Happy Valley 3.30 p.m.
Army Football Cup Final.

Thursday April 18.
Criminal Sessions.
St. Stephen's College Sports.
Saturday April 20.
V. R. C. Sports.
Volunteer Reserves Dinner.

Tuesday April 23.
Ordinance Annual Meeting.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. noon.
Annual General meeting China Traders Insurance Company Ltd. 12.30 p.m.

ASAHI
BEER
SAPPORO
BEER
TO BE OBTAINED
OF ALL WINE DEALERS

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

D & J McALLUM'S
"Perfection"
Embraces All the qualities of a high class Scotch Whisky for Connoisseurs.
A Perfect Whisky. Mellow like a Liqueur.
Sole Agents: GANOE, PRIOR & CO., LTD., 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
PROPRIETORS: D & J McALLUM-EDINBURGH.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"E. of India" ...	Satur. April 20	"E. of Ireland" ...	Fri. May 17
"E. of Japan" ...	May 11	"Allan Line" ...	June 7
"Monteagle" ...	June 1	"E. of Britain" ...	June 28

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 19th April, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Sunday, 14th April, 11 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSING	Tuesday, 16th April, Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Saturday, 20th April, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 20th April, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Monday, 22nd April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJO	KUTSANG	Tuesday, 23rd April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut ang," "Nanwang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mojo to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chiaofoo, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kait, Lahad Dato, Simpang, Tatu, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 10th April 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	About 15th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1st June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	15th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

THURSDAY, 11th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship,

"HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departing from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes. & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 583 Tons, and "NANNING," 589 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days.

Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSION (FIRST FLOOR),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SOERABAYA & PORT SAID	"ATSUTA MARU," Capt. J. Nagai, T. 9,000 "HITACHI MARU," Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th April, Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJO, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OMI & YOKOHAMA	"SAWA MARU," Capt. Iizawa, T. 7,000 "SADO MARU," Capt. N. Teranaka, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"KUMANO MARU," Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000 "YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Seino, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, Noon.
KOBE direct	"TENSIN MARU," Capt. T. Hori, T. 4,000	SUNDAY, 14th April.
TAKOW (For more)	"KAGESHIMA MARU," Capt. W. Wado, T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 13th April.

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Calling at Rotterdam after Antwerp.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

MIKE MARU ...Tons 4,000...Capt. K. Kikkawa...April 12th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	J. Nagai	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.

FOR SEATTLE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 28th.
SADO MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th.
YOKOHAMA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	"SHAOSING"	13th April 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	13th "Midnight"
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	15th "Noon"

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two new steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.m. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Ashid, Ohama, Lian, Ohama).—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers leave passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooten.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

No. 22.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. SITHONIA ...20th April

ANDALUSIA ...30th April

BAYERN ...10th May

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. SAOSEN ...29th April

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:

S.S. O. J. D. ABLERS ...5th May

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

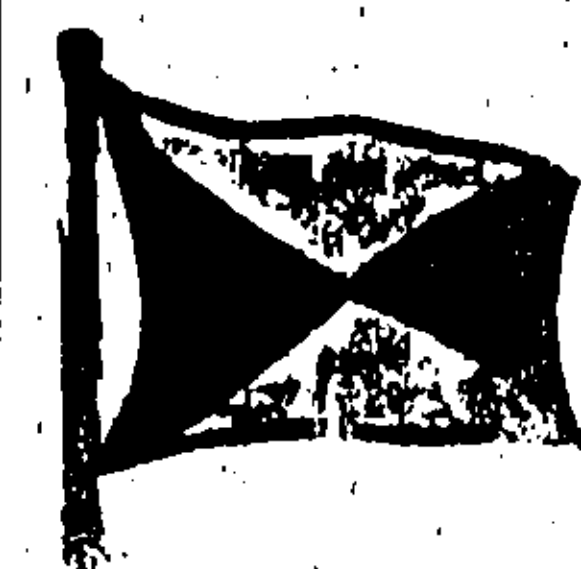
S.S. G. F. LAEISZ ...10th May

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:

S.S. ARCADIA ...31st May

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office. [12]



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Manganin, Iloilo and Cebu.	SATURDAY, 20th April, 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Manganin, Iloilo and Cebu.	TUESDAY, 30th April, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 10th April, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	—	JAPAN	1st half April.
Tjitaroom	JAPAN	1st half April.	JAVA	2nd half April.
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half April.	JAVA	2nd half April.
Tjiliwang	JAPAN	1st half April.	JAVA	2nd half April.
Tjilatjap	SHANGHAI	2nd half April.	JAVA	1st half May.
Tjimah	JAVA	2nd half April.	SHANGHAI	1st half May.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half May.	JAPAN	1st half May.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May.	SHANGHAI	2nd half May.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building.

Telephone No. 375

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	21,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 26th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The triple screw steamer "Chiyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo, and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	F. day, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA Agent

(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE

CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912.

E. C. Wilks, M.I.Mech., E.A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for

construction, Valuer and Assessor for

the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or

Launches.

ALBEMARLE BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor.

11, Colborne, 1st May 1911

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Colnaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS,

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912.

LOG BOOK.

Experiments on the Effect of Suction.

The great experimental tank in the national physical laboratories at Kensington had not long been completed before its value was brought prominently before the public by the Olympic investigation. Its real usefulness consists in the facilities it offers for investigating the laws that govern the movements of ship through water. In the case of the Olympic the question was: What effect would two ships such as the gigantic Olympic and the comparatively small cruiser Hawke have on one another when travelling side by side? The experiments were made with wax models towed through the water of the tank by special machinery. Most of them were made in private, but some were done in public. All the results and figures were made known, and although they had no definite effect on the finding of the assessor, they added considerably to our knowledge of the effect of suction on the course of a ship when in the neighbourhood of another.

Repairs at Sea.

While the s.s. Liverpool was labouring in a heavy sea, the rudderhead snapped inside the trunk and the vessel became unmanageable. The engineers attempted to clamp the broken parts together with bands from the cargo derricks, but with the rudder lashing about in the tremendous sea these were broken and twisted off. The officers then devised a scheme for attaching chains to the outer edge of the rudder. A small piece of marine was passed through the hole made in the stern by the removal of a portion of the rudder trunk; then brought round the rudder, and fished up over the stern of the vessel to the deck. To this line a stout rope was attached. This having been got into position, the after steering chains were bent on to the end of the rope, hauled round the rudder and crossed to jam them into position. The ends were led inboard on the port and starboard quarters, and connected to the after steam winches, and in this manner the ship was worked into port.

THE REAL ROOSEVELT.

A Judge's Description.

Justice Howard, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Daily Telegraph says, describes Mr. Roosevelt as: "A genius, who has the daring of a madman and the instinct of a beast, with the fixed determination that neither the fame of Caesar nor the renown of Napoleon shall eclipse him. He ignores all obstacles, enemies, scruples, promises, friends, criticism, commendation, pledges and the danger of disgrace. He is a stranger to cowardice; in battle he is ruthless. Opposition whets his ferocity, the hardest blows only make him grin. He is cunning, like an Indian; wise, like a wizard; tenacious, like a bulldog; magnetic, versatile, tireless, fearless, restless, relentless. And this is the man that Taft—gentle, honest, safe, good-natured—must reckon with—Taft and the American people. Mr. Roosevelt himself lost his temper at Harvard University, where he resented being tracked by photographers. His appeal was disregarded, and finally, when alighting from a taxicab before the Plum-pudding Clubhouse, he rushed toward the camera brigade and shouted, 'If you take another picture I'll smash your cameras.' This was what the photographers wanted and while they gesticulated a reserve brigade of ambulatory camera-finders snaphotted the exciting scene, entitled, 'Roosevelt in an angry charade,' thus ending the photographing."

WHAT EVERY POLICEMAN KNOWS.

The Man in Blue as a Walking Encyclopedia.

Day-duty for the policeman employed in London, or any big town, is divided into two parts. Night duty is from 10 p.m. till 6 a.m.—eight hours at a stretch. He has a spell of each sort of duty in turn.

In order to give some idea of the amazing variety of different offences with which a constable has to deal, it is worth while to follow briefly his duties round the clock.

Arriving on his beat at six in the morning, he makes a round to see that no premises have been tampered with by burglars. If he finds any suspicious signs, he must either warn the caretaker, or go to the police station and have the owner sent for.

Market-carts are coming in. Their drivers are guilty of a variety of offences, to check which the policeman must have a thorough knowledge of the rule and law of the road. One cart may be on the wrong side, another may have its side lamp unlighted, a third may be overloaded, or the horse may be in an unfit condition; in a fourth case the driver may be asleep. It is the constable's duty to take name and address in any such case, and a summons may or may not follow.

Night hawks will still be about examining dustbins. Upon these an eye must be kept, for they may be looking for other pickings than rags and bones. He must also keep an eye on people who, at this early hour, are seen with bags or sacks or bulging pockets.

By ten the policeman must be at the station to hand in his notebook, and be sure that part of his four hours' recess is spent in studying his instruction-book.

Before two he reports himself, and the busiest part of his day is before him. The streets are crowded, and scores of people ask him all sorts of questions. He must have an intimate knowledge of the neighbouring geography, of every shop, and indeed, of every household. Old ladies have to be patted across the streets, collarless dogs captured, crowds moved on, fallen horse helped, pickpockets watched.

A motor-car comes past, driving "to the common danger." The officer holds up his hand, and demands name and address and licence. If an accident has been caused, he must enter all particulars in his notebook, together with addresses of witnesses. He must send any injured individual to hospital.

Night-duty begins by giving him an opportunity to show his knowledge of the licensing laws. No public-house may be kept open after regulation hours. He must also be up in the Betting and Gambling Acts. No game of chance for money may be played in any public place.

Club law must also be at his fingers' ends. Clubs are now subject to the Licensing Acts, and any person obtaining intoxicating liquor in a club of which he is not a member, for consumption off the premises, is liable to a fine of £10. But police have no right of entry to a club except on warrant.

Very possibly, a fire may break out. Then there is work indeed. Before firemen arrive the policeman may have to put into practice his own knowledge of fire fighting, and of rescue work.

Night-duty includes a knowledge of how to set traps for thieves and burglars, the methods of sticking whalebone pins in doors to see if they have been opened, of tying threads along the tops of low walls, or across gangways, of looking into carts and vans that have been driven into quiet backyards for the purpose of collecting or transferring stolen goods.

But this column contains the merest hint of the multifarious duties of the man in blue. The police code is a manual of over 250 pages stuffed with information, all of which the constable, at 25s. 6d. a week, must have at his fingers' ends.

It must be remembered, too, that the whole time of a constable, whether he is in uniform or in plain clothes, belongs to the public, and there is no hour when he may or may not be called upon for active duty.

VESSELS LOADING.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Delta	P. & O.	13 April, Noon
London, Rotterdam & A'worp	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	10 May
London and Antwerp	Denbighshire	J. M. & Co.	15 June
Marseilles, via Saigon	Polynesien	M. M. Co.	23 April
Marseilles, Havre and H'burg	Sachsen	do	20 April
Marseilles, via Suez	Atsuta Maru	N. Y. K.	24 April, d'light
Bremen, Naples, Genoa, &c.	Lutzow	N. D. L.	17 April, Noon
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27 May
Rotterdam, H'burg & A'worp	O. J. P. Ahlers	do	5 May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	O. F. Laeisz	H. A. L.	10 May
Rotterdam H'burg & A'worp	Arandia	H. A. L.	31 May
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	19 April
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	10 May
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	China	S. W. & Co.	1 May

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Montrose	D. & Co.	23 April
Boston and New York	China	P. M. Co.	10 April
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Persia	P. M. Co.	23 April
do do do	Siberia	P. M. Co.	16 April, 1 p.m.
do do do	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	30 April, 1 p.m.
San Franc. via S'hai & J'pan &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 May
do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	28 May
do do do	H'kong Maru	T. K. K.	7 June, Noon
Max. Peru, Chili, via Japan	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	16 April, 1 p.m.
Victoria & Tacoma via J'pan	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	14 May
do do do	Panama Maru	O. S. K.	30 April
V'toria & T'ina via S'hai & J'pan	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	28 May
do do do	Emp. of India	C. P. R. Co.	20 April
Vancouver, via S'hai Japan &c.	Emp. of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	11 May
do do do	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	1 June
do do do	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	3 May, Noon
Seattle, via Nagasaki &c.	Awa Maru	N. Y. K.	23 April, Noon
V'toria, Seattle via S'hai & J'pan			

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	12 April, Noon
Australian Ports via Manila	B. Waldemar	M. & Co.	20 April, 9 a.m.
Australian Ports &c., via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	10 May, Noon

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Singapore, Penang, R'goon and C'entia	Mitoku Maru	N. Y. K.	12 April
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. & Co.	22 April, Noon
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	P. Ludwig	N. D. L.	18 April
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. & Co.	17 April, Noon
Java &c.	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half April
Java &c.	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	S. half April
Java &c.	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	F. half April
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of April
Manila	Loonang	J. M. & Co.	13 April, 2 p.m.
Manila, Mangarin, Hoilo & Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	20 April, 4 p.m.
Japan	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	F. half April
Kobe and Yokohama	Coblenz	N. D. L.	30 April
Takow	Kagashima Maru	N. Y. K.	13 April
Kobe	Fultala	J. M. & Co.	12 April, Noon
Kobe	Tenshin Maru	N. Y. K.	14 April
Yuenang	Yuensang	J. M. & Co.	20 April, 2 p.m.
Chipshing	Chipshing	J. M. & Co.	14 April
Daijin Maru	Daijin Maru	O. S. K.	14 April, Noon
Yorimo Maru	Yorimo Maru	O. S. K.	12 April, 4 p.m.
Soshima Maru	Soshima Maru	O. S. K.	17 April
Gregory Apeur	Kutsang	D. S. & Co.	13 April
Kutsang	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	23 April, Noon
Andalusia	Andalusia	H. A. L.	30 April
Salazie	Salazie	M. M. Co.	22 April
Monmouthshire	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	1 June
Sithonia	Sithonia	do	20 April
Andalusia	Andalusia	do	30 April
Slavonia	Slavonia	do	30 April
Bayern	Bayern	do	5 May
E. F. Ferdinand	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	20 April
Tjilatjap	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	F. half April
Bohemia	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	5 May
Anhui	Anhui	B. & S.	13 April, m'night
Haitan	Haitan	D. S. Co.	12 April, 11 a.m.

IF YOU WANT

BUSINESS RESULTS

ADVERTISE IN THE

HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH.

AND YOUR DESIRE WILL

BE FULFILLED.

THE

TELEGRAPH

Contains all the Latest News: Home News: World's News:

AND IS READ BY ALL.

FOR ADVERTISING RATES APPLY TO THE MANAGER "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

47, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 1.

PASSENGERS.

Outward.

Per P. and O. steamer Malva, connecting with the steamer Assaye at Colombo. From London March 8:—

To Yokohama:—Mr. E. P. Broadwick.

To Shanghai:—Mr. D. Maitland.

To Hongkong:—Comdr. H. Luxmoore, Mr. E. P. Lang, Mrs. Miss, and Messrs. Lindstrom, Mr. F. W. Foster.

To Singapore:—Mr. R. S. Bainbridge, Miss E. Standerwick, Miss W. M. Church, Mr. H. F. Mills, Mr. U. V. Jordan, Mr. J. S. Mackay, Mr. T. S. Livingstone.

To Penang:—Mr. J. King, Mr. L. B. Symes, Mr. E. Nightingale, Miss F. Bridge, Mrs. G. D. Froer, Mr. D. C. Jeffrey, Mr. A. Goldie.

From Marseilles March 15:—

To Hongkong:—Mr. J. Bain.

To Penang:—Mr. H. T. Bingham, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. G. V. Oldham, Mr. J. Craig.

Per P. and O. steamer Borneo. From London March 9.

To Yokohama:—Mr. E. F. Seymour.

To Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Male, Mrs. and Miss Parrott, Miss E. Roope, Miss L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rouse and children, Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Atkinson, Miss A. Proctor, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. O. Best.

To Hongkong:—Mr. S. W. Harris, Mrs. T. Brazier and children, Mr. A. M. Pritchard.

To Singapore:—Mr. P. Glynn, Mr. E. O. H. Charlwood, Mr. P. G. Norman, Mr. J. R. Korridge, Capt. T. B. Olive, Lieut. B. T. C. Freath.

To Penang:—Mrs. W. N. Bright and child, Mrs. B. M. Smith, Mr. G. H. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Coppard, Mr. R. M. Fenton, Mr. Fairweather, Miss Crouly, Mr. D. O. Macaskill, Mr. J. L. Sime, Mr. C. C. Forbes, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. A. R. Douglas, Miss K. Walker, Mr. N. Bayan, Mr. Humby, Mr. W. E. Wallis.

Per P. and O. steamer China, connecting with the steamer Oceania at Colombo. From London March 23.

To Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Trolan and children.

To Singapore:—Mr. G. Frazer, Mr. B. R. C. Reid, Mr. H. do B. Williams.

From Marseilles March 30.

To Singapore:—Mr. A. Frazer.

Per P. and O. steamer Syria. From London March 23.

To Shanghai:—Mrs. and Miss C. L. Lowdon.

To Hongkong:—Mrs. Ormiston and child, Mrs. W. J. Ratty and child.

To Samrang:—Miss K. Pentreath.

To Singapore:—Mr. E. Pugh, Mrs. Wolfertan, Mrs. and Miss Abrams, Mrs. J. B. Morrell, Capt. B. G. H. Morrell, Mr. W. R. G. Hickoy, Mrs. E. Southam, Dr. C. Strickland, Mr. C. A. R. Gantley, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Annett.

To Penang:—Mr. Park and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Manu, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey and children, Mr. W. Field, Miss A. Borston.

Per P. and O. steamer Macedonia, connecting with the steamer Devanha at Colombo. From London April 4.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd-Walker, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lane and child, Mr. C. E. W. Hodge.

From Marseilles April 11.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Rouheus and children.

Per P. and O. steamer Nore. From London April 6.

To Yokohama:—Mr. K. Ogilvie, Mr. F. Singer.

To Shanghai:—Mrs. and Master Wedermayer.

To Hongkong:—Mr. W. T. Harbord, Mrs. A. C. Claverley and child.

To Singapore:—Mrs. T. W. Rowley and children, Mr. H. K. Shaw, Miss A. L. MacKenzie, Mrs. W. Blake and child.

To Penang:—Mrs. Neubronner and children, Commander Mills, R.N., Mrs. and Misses J. F. Mills, Mr. F. H. N. Evans, Mr. T. H. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dishman.

To Hongkong:—Mr. Pedro Millet, Miss Chevalier, Mr. Ferrazini.

To Singapore:—Mr. de Requeleul.

Per P. and O. steamer Morea, connecting with the steamer Delta at Colombo. From Marseilles, April 26.—To Shanghai:—Mr. E. Fuller. To Hongkong:—Mr. H. Sutton. To Singapore:—Mr. J. Williamson.

Per P. and O. steamer Simla. From London, April 20.—To Singapore:—Mrs. W. M. Sime and children. To Penang:—Mr. W. Kaufmann.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Andrews, Miss I.	Kueller, Miss O.
Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs.	Kuwadd, T.
Mrs. A. M.	Lea, Miss C. K.
Barclay, T. R.	Lee, L. N.
Bate, E. R.	Lemaitre, B.
Becker, G.	Linton, P.
Beilken, B.	Lisle, Miss J. H.
Bellios, Mr. & Mrs.	Lloyd, G. T.
R. E.	Mackie, D. D.
Bellos, Mrs. E. R.	Macko, Mrs. B. H.
and maid	Macquoen, T. M.
Bell, C. D. J.	MacLott, Dr. O.
Betchenks, A.	Marshall, W. B.
Bernis, J.	Mason, F.
Bich, H. E.	Meison, Mr. & Mrs.
Bowen, G.	Mrs. J. T. W.
Brinkley, Thos.	Merckel, J.
Mies	McKinn, Dr. W.
Bristol, Mrs. M. L.	Mitchell, E. V.
Bumann, P.	Morris, J.
Campbell, A.	Mulder, Mr. and Mrs.
Carstain, Mr. and Mrs.	Mrs. J. D. F.
Mrs. J. L.	Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs.
Cowan, S. P.	Mrs. C. D.
Cranston, J. W.	Noble, Mrs.
Curry, G. P.	Northcombe, Capt.
Dalmeyer, Capt. N.	Oliver, G. B.
J. H.	O'Neill, J.
Darby, Mr. & Mrs.	Payne, W. W.
J. H.	Ray, E. H.
Davies, Hon. W.	Rees, E. C.
Rees, E. C.	Reay, Miss F.
Dodge, V. A.	Ricketts, W. R.
D'Oettingen, V.	Robbins, E. L.
Prow, W. O.	Roberts, Mr. and Mrs.
Eames, E. J. W.	Mrs. H. W.
Ehrenfeld, Mr. and Mrs.	Rush, F. G.
Mrs. H. O.	Saunders, W. W.
Flaher, B. G.	Scharlach, Mr. and Mrs.
Florin, A. G.	and Mrs.
Forrester, J.	Schwolsky, W.
Fuller, Denman	Smith, E. E.
Gande, J. W.	Smith, L. L.
Gaubert, R.	Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
George, Mr. & Mrs.	Spalding, Dr. and Mrs.
F. J.	Mrs. A. D. & Inf.
George, Miss	Spalding, J.
Gibb, A. W. V.	Spalding, Mr. and Mrs.
Gould, Mr. & Mrs.	Mrs. W. E. O.
M. N.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Gore, J. A.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
and child	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Gould, Mr. & Mrs.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hale, Mr. & Mrs.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
B. A.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hall, Capt. T. P.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hays, Mrs. T. Hay-	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
wood	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Herbert, Lt. G.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
n.m.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hewett, Hon. E. A.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
o.m.c.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hewett, Mrs. E. A.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hodgson, Miss	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hough, Dr. B.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Houston, J. H. G.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Miss H.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Miss L.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Miss M.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Mrs. S.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Howard, Mr. and Mrs.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Mrs. E.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Hurtado, E. L.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Innes, Capt. R.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Jones, E. H.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph, M. A.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Joseph, E. M.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Julian, O. O.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Kitching, P. J.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.
Krusman, A.	Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Arrance, Mr. and Mrs.	Mayer, Mrs. B.
Mrs. F. C.	Tchernousky, A.
Biot, L.	Tiffany, Capt. and Mrs.
Cox, P. W.	Walker, L. G. E.
Drayce, Mr. & Mrs.	O'Connor, D.
and child	Pirovano, Aug.
Francis, A. B.	Rama, Mrs. de la
Granado, A.	and family
Hawill, A. J.	Russell, R. O.
Hayes, F. C.	Rosenthal, W.
Jewen, Mr. E. V.	Morris, Mrs.
Johnson, T. J.	and child
Lamm, H. de	Morton, Mrs.
Lapicque, P. A.	Muller, H.
Lugbill, V.	
McLaughlin, M. A.	

GRAND HOTEL.

Bailett, Mr. & Mrs.	Kingdom, Mr. and Mrs.
and family	Mrs. J. R.
Bates	Leahy, F. F.
Bellinger	Leonard, Mr. and Mrs.
Biano, Mr. & Mrs.	Mis
Le	Lyndon, Mr. and Mrs.
Brabin, F.	Mrs.
Chan Chi-lan	McClintock
Chanor, G. A.	McGormack, G.
Connolly, R. S.	Mecher, P. K.
Crew, Mr. & Mrs.	Myall
A. B.	Payton, Griffin
Evans, Mr. & Mrs.	Pond, E. H.
G. H.	Ridger, A. L.
England, George	Seng Joo
Gregory, M.	Snowdon, J.
Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs.	Taylor, R.
Mrs.	Ternan, J.
Horbec, J.	Thol, P.
Howe, D. D., Rev.	Tyler, B. M.
Robt. & Mrs.	Voagg, Miss
Hilyard, Rev.	
Kyng, Dr. F.	

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Alexander, Mr. and Mrs.	Lennox, J.
Mrs. and child	Letitia, Consul & Mrs. F. A.
Avenel, Mr. and Mrs.	Manhall, C. N.
Mrs.	Massey, Miss
Bannatyne, Capt.	Mash, J. S.
Bannatyne, Miss	McCormack, J.
M.	Midgushina, J.
ollius, Dr.	Miles, H.
Bradshaw, H.	Nobbs, A. K.
Coghlan, H. H.	Mody, Mr. & Mrs.
Cowan, Mrs.	J. H. N.
Cox, O. K.	Murray, M. F.
Edwards, F. F.	Passmore, Capt. & Mrs.
Ehrhardt, Mrs. and child	Peal, C. A.
Haskell, D.	Poroy, C. A.
Hirano, H.	Proabegon, H.
Ellis, Mr. & Mrs.	Ramsay, Mrs. R.
R. H.	Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. T. C.
Elvins, C. A.	child
Ginn, Mr. & Mrs.	Reas, L. C.
H. M.	Rowley, P. B.
Galbreath, J.	Rowlands, B.
Holgate, H.	Skeen, Mrs.
Kemp, Capt. and Mrs.	Sorby, V.
Mrs. W. J.	Spurge, H. S.
Keston, A. C.	Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. W. D.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs.	Watkins, H.
Krouz, Miss O.	Watson, J.
Lawton, Mr. & Mrs. C.	Weiss, R.
Lemaire, Mr. and Mrs. & child	Young, J. B.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

MARKET PRICES.

BRITISH.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astron	2nd class cruiser	4,363	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
Batomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,363	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. K. Vane	Canton
Fane	Torpedo-boat destroyer	310	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. H. R. Rowman	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwantao
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. E. C. C. Paces	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	11,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorhoun	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,360	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,900	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,900	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. R. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archibald	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Poulthly	Hongkong
Sniper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyles	Hongkong
Tal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungking
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Usk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluet	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	170	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodchuck	Gunboat	170	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.						
Submarines—						
No. 36	Lt.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert					
No. 37	Lt.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner					
No. 38	Lt.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington					
T.B. 035	Lt.-Comdr. Woodward				West River.	
T.B. 036	Lt.-Comdr. Davies				West River.	
T.B. 037	Lt.-Comdr. Nicol				West River.	
T.B. 038	Lt.-Comdr. Seymour				West River.	

AMERICAN.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Adder	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albatross	Protected cruiser	3,430	17	7,900	Com. C. S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign E. S. Root	Manila
Barry	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	En. Robt. W. O'Banion	Manila
Calhoun	Gunboat	243	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Calk	Canton
Chambers	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chattanooga	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. John D. McDonald	Amoy
Cleveland	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. Hugh Rodman	Cavite
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	8	—	Ensign C. S. Graves	Manila
El Cano	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Com. W. D. Brotherton	Yangtze
Holona	Gunboat	1,397	18	1,800	Com. R. O. Bitter	Yangtze
Jairo	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Mindoro	Gunboat	170	5	—	Lt. C. A. Woodruff	—
Moccasin	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign B. D. Whorter	Manila
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	—	5,241	Ensign Robt. V. Lowe	Manila
Monadnock	—	—	—	—	—	Cavite
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	1	5,200	Com. H. A. Biaphan	Cavite
New Orleans	Cruiser	3,430	25	—	Com. William G. Miller	Yokohama
Panama	Gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. George C. Pogram	Cavite
Porpoise	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign L. C. Van de Carr	Manila
Quinos	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Rainbow	Cruiser	6,206	14	—	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cavite
Samar	Gunboat	242	8	250	Ensign N. H. Goss	Yangtze
Saratoga	Protected cruiser	8,150	25	7,075	Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne	Yokohama
Shark	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign Hedy M. Jensen	Manila
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	9	500	Lt. W. L. Friedell	Yangtze
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,397	20	1,894	Comdr. W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Flagship of Rear-Adm. John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.						

GERMAN.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Emdon	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Rostoff	Tsingtau
Gneissau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	26,000	Captain v. Usslar	Tsingtau
Ulla	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselow	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behnke	Tsingtau
Lothar	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otto	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Junten	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lut. Barronborg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Gomdr. Luppe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Fehr Fireks	Canton
Waterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	—	Saigon
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt. Bineall	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt. Puchel	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Comdr.	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Marrs	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Morris	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lt. Serlot	Saigon
Frondo	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	—
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon Reserve
Pistolot	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la Keranderson	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lt. Bihel	Cnp. St. Jacques
Manoche	Surveying-ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche	Saigon
Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Korilla, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
Flagship of Commodore Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						

PORTUGUESE.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patia	Gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

BUTCHER MEAT.

Item	Unit	Price
Beef, Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Moi Lung Pa	lb.	20
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20
" Roast, — Shiu	"	20
" Breast, — Ngu Lam	"	16
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do. — Sirloin Coton — Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages, — Ngau Oh ang	"	24
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set	9
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	45
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, — Ngau Tan	"	12
" Heart, — Ngau Sam	"	12
" Fump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	18
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	"	9
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	"	9
" Tail, — Ngau Moi	"	18
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	"	12
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	6
Calvo Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tu-kark	set \$1	22
Mutton Chop, — Young Pei Kwat	lb.	22
" Leg, — Young Poi	"	22
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	"	20
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	"	22
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set	24
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb.	12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	"	25
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	15
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each	13
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	"	9
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb	30
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	20
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg, — Chu Poi	"	24
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	"	15
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set	50
" Heart, — Young Sum	each	6
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	"	9
" Liver, — Young Con	lb	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	"	22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	"	22
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chong	"	20

POULTRY.

Item	Unit	Price
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb	32
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	32
Ducks, — Ap	"	27
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	24
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	por doz	24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb	35
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	32
Geese, — Ngai	"	27
Geese, Wild Shai, — Shung-ho Yea Ngai	pair	—
Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each	—
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	"	70
Partridge, — Cho Khoo	"	170
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair \$	35
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each	36
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	"	25
Quail, — Um Chun	"	23
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	—
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each	25
Turkeys, Cock, — Phor Kai Kung	lb.	51
" Hen, — Na	"	05
Wild Ducks, Shai, — Shang hoi Sui Ap	"	—
" Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	"	—
Wild Ducks, Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap	"	—

FISH.

Item	Unit	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb	9
Bream, — Bin Yu	"	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp, — Li Yu	"	20
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	18
Codfish, — Mun Yu	"	18
Crabs, — Hai	"	20
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	15
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	16
Doa, — Wong Moi Lun	"	11
Dog Fish, — Tit Yu Sa	"	8
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	"	15
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	"	51
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	28
Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	32
Grouper, — Sek Pan	"	56
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	"	12
Herrings, — Tso Pak	"	18
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	16
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	10
Macorol, — Chi Yu	"	24
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	15
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	"	20
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	16
Perch, — Tau Loo	"	15
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	"	8
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	18
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	24
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	28
Pawns, — Ming Ha	"	45
Ray, — Pai Pa Sa	"	9
Rock Fish, — Sek Ka Kung	"	15
Salmon, — Ma Yea Yu	lb.	38

Meat.

Item	Unit	Price
Shark, — Sa Yu	"	9
Skate, — Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, — Ha	"	22
Snaapper, — Lap Yu	"	24
Solos, — Tat Sa Yu	"	20
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	"	50
White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

FRUITS		Cts.	
Almonds,—Hung Yau	lb.	28	杏仁
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	"	15	金生平菓
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—	天津平菓
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	—	海棠
" Custard,—Fan Lai Chi	each	—	番荔枝
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Hong Chiu lb.3			番香蕉
" (brides), Macao,—San Hong Chiu	"	—	山香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut	"	15	板栗
Carambola,—Yeung Tue	"	—	楊桃
Cocanuts,—Yeh Tso	each	12	椰子
Lemons, China,—Ning Moong	"	8	檸檬
" America,—Kum San Ning Moon	"	6	金山檸檬
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	b	25	荔枝乾
" Fresh,	"	—	接手
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong ... each	"	12	西貢
Mango, Manila,—Lui Sang Moong	"	10	呂宋芒
Mangosteens,—San Chuk Tso	doz	—	山竹子
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tin Ching ... lb		0	省城柑
" Sweet	"	13	柑
Pears, (American)—Kam Sau Shoo Lay	"	—	金山雪梨
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sa Lay	"	10	沙梨
Peanuts,—Fa Sang	"	10	花生
Persimmons Large,—Hung Chio	"	—	紅柿
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Poon Ti Paw Law each	"	—	本地波蘭
" 2nd —Chung tung Paw Law	"	—	中等波蘭
Plantain,—Tai Cleu	lb	—	大蕉
Plums,—Swntow, Hung Lai	"	—	紅梨
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	14	暹羅柚
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	—	上海勞勞
Walnuts,—Hop Tuo	lb	15	胡桃
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	—	合桃
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa ... each	"	—	金山西瓜
" (China) Sai Kwa	"	—	西瓜
Grapes,—Sang Po Tai Tso	lb	25	生葡萄

COMMERCIAL.

Future of Rubber.

Thus a writer in the "N. C. Daily News" —

The future of rubber has been the subject of much speculation, as also the influence that the Malay Peninsula will have on the trade. There are at present 500,000 acres under rubber in the Malay Peninsula while in other portions of the East, including Java, Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo and other places there is an additional 500,000 acres under rubber. The Brazilian production remains unchanged in spite of the efforts made to increase it, so much so that at present the market can only be affected by the increase or decrease in the plantation product.

At the time of the rubber boom the total output from the plantations was about 7,200 tons; during 1911 the total output was 23,400,000 lb., or about 11,000 tons, in spite of the drought. The estimate made by Mr. Malet, an authority on rubber, for the succeeding years are as follows: 1912, 17,400 tons; 1913, 28,610 tons; 1914, 38,700 tons; 1915, 49,790 tons; and 1916, 59,410 tons. The increase in 1913 and the following years is based on the assumption that the bulk of the area planted between 1906 and 1909 amounting to 250,000 acres will be yielding very nearly double the crop yielded by the area planted in 1906-1908 during 1912.

So far the price of rubber which fell to about 4/- last year has been maintained, and at present it shows signs of standing nearer and over 5/- than otherwise. That is an indication that the increased output is being absorbed by the world's markets. Another good augury for rubber is the large number of private sales and forward contracts that are in vogue to-day. So long as the increase in the output is normal and gradual, there is no reason why rubber should fall below present values unless there is a sensational increase in the wild rubber output.

The Belgian Loan

Whatever may be the motive, it would certainly appear as if the participants in what is known as the Belgian syndicate were anxious to keep their connection with it shrouded in mystery. It was understood that the Russo-Asiatic Bank was interested in this loan, and that the Bank had paid out a certain amount at Hankow. Now we are informed from a trustworthy source that the Bank has no interest at all in the loan, and that it has not paid anything to the Government. The action of Russia is a matter for no little speculation, in that she has not joined the other Powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States and Japan, in the international group, although it is still open to her to do so.

In commenting on the loan imbroglio, the result of the flotation of the Belgian loan, there is certainly no reflection on the methods of the Belgian group. The point made was the bad faith of the Chinese authorities. The Belgian group, or any group, is perfectly welcome to give China all the money that it pleases, and to them it is purely a matter of business. The question is one of China's performance of certain pledges to the international bankers. — "N. C. Daily News."

ALLEGED SPY IN A BRITISH DESTROYER.

Found Making Notes in Cypher.

A London paper of February 24 says: —

The Wilson liner Eskimo arrived at Hull early yesterday morning having on board a man from the British torpedo destroyer Foxhound, who was under arrest for alleged espionage.

The man, who was a stoker on board the Foxhound, is a German by birth, but a naturalized Englishman, and had been in the service about eight months. The Foxhound has been carrying out experiments with torpedoes in northern waters, and it is alleged that the man, under arrest, was discovered making notes in cypher. He refused to explain them, and was placed under arrest, and sent to England from

Christiania in the Eskimo. He was confined to a second-class cabin throughout the voyage, kept under strict restraint, and not allowed to speak to anybody. Acting under the instructions of the Admiralty naval officers with warrants awaited the arrival of the ship at Hull. The officers were conducted to the cabin where the suspect was in the custody of an escort from the Foxhound. He was brought to London by an early morning train, arriving at King's Cross shortly before noon. He wore a sailor's uniform, his cap bearing the name H.M.S. Foxhound. The party immediately drove in a taxi-cab to St. Paul's Station, where they entrained for Chatham, where the man was received by the Metropolitan Police stationed at the Dockyard. He was placed in a cab and driven direct to the Royal Naval Barracks.

The removal of the accused man to Chatham is explained by the fact that the destroyer in which he was serving is attached to that port. He was placed in the guard-house at the Royal Naval Barracks. To-day he will be taken before the Commodore of the Barracks, a report will be prepared and submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, who will forward it to the Admiralty. Their lordships will then decide whether the case is one for Court-martial.

Public Companies

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-Sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1912, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with the statement of account to 31st December, 1911, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of account to 31st December, 1911, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

Secretary.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ELEIST,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th April, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 10th April, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo —

Ex S.S. "Orsco" from Venezuela via Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1912.

To Sail

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120. For further particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1912. [238]

Regular Steamship Service

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast and to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.)

S.S. "MONTROSE" { on or about 23rd April.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1912. [238]

Consignee.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MIYAZAKI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 16th April, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1912. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAESZ,"

Captain Selmer, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signs.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo: —

Ex s.s. "Ge. Inania" from Gothenburg; HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, HONKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1912. [13]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo —

Ex S.S. "Orsco" from Venezuela via Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1912.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippines, Japan and the Republic of Panama.

Head Office: 60, Wall St., New York.

London Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve: \$100,000,000.

Deposits received: \$100,000,000.

Assets: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit and Drafts: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.

Letters of Credit: \$100,000,000.

Exchange: \$100,000,000.

Interest on deposits: 4% per annum.

Fixed deposits: 5% per annum.

Current accounts: 3% per annum.

Overdrafts: 4% per annum.

Discounts: 5% per annum.

Guarantees: \$100,000,000.
